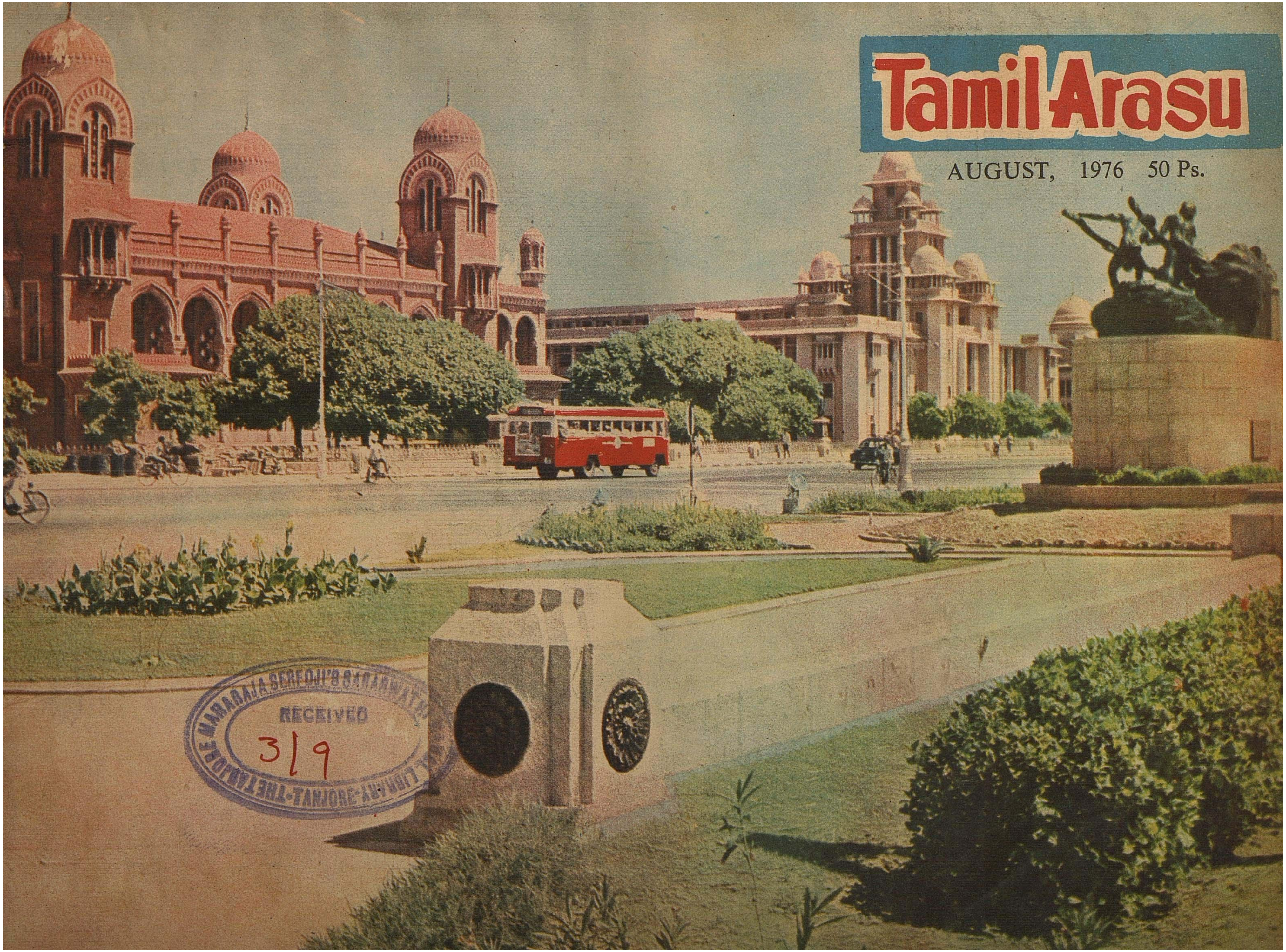
Tamil Arasu

AUGUST, 1976 50 Ps.



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MAKE TAMIL NADU "GREEN"

AN APPEAL

Trees play a very vital role in our economy. Besides providing timber, fuel wood, fruits and various other indispensable items, they help preventing environmental pollution. Our country falls in the deficit zone so far as forests are concerned with barely 23% and in Tamil Nadu it is only 17% of total geographical area under forests.

For over two decades now Vanamahotsava has been celebrated as an annual festival. But the achievement has not been much. Nehruji, our beloved leader, has several times expressed grave concern at the cutting down of trees in the country. He significantly pointed out " though it is easy to cut down a tree, it takes a generation to grow one." So, a vigorous drive for planting trees and protecting them should be launched.

Every citizen young and old, men and women, would like to ensure that our country prospers. It is, therefore, possible, given the will and determination, to execute time-bound programme to re-establish vegetation on a substantial portion of such denuded areas.

An extent of 51,849 hectares of Panchayat lands and other unutilised Government waste lands has been brought under plantation. In addition 10,535 hectares have been planted along canal, and river banks mostly in Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli Districts. Besides these Governmental efforts, public institutions and local bodies should involve themselves in this national programme.

Corporations and Municipalities may have some existing arrangements for raising nurseries and supply of seedlings to the public. If they are not there, at present, organisations concerned should be persuaded to start nurseries and they should be actively associated in the tree planting programme in urban areas. Other organisations like Agri-Horticultural Society, which are already involved in tree planting work, should be associated. Apart from this, the Forest and Agricultural Departments could establish nurseries in the cities and larger towns. The Forest Department can raise mainly seedlings of trees, known for the beautiful flowers or large and well-shaped crowns, while Agricultural Department may concentrate on fruit yielding trees like Mango, Guava, Lime, etc. A large variety of species can be grown with a view to give beauty to the landscape and also for their utility as timber, fuel, etc. Species will be chosen according to the soil and climate conditions of the localities. It is vital, therefore, that we plant well and wisely the right species in right places and at right time. Tree planting will incidently help to provide beauty and colour to the country side.

A detailed scheme has been drawn up by Government to make this year's tree planting programme a grand success. So, I earnestly appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to extend their unstinted co-operation and to plant trees with renewed enthusiasm and thus make Tamil Nadu " Green."

Mohanlal Sukhadia.
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU.

Tamil Arasu

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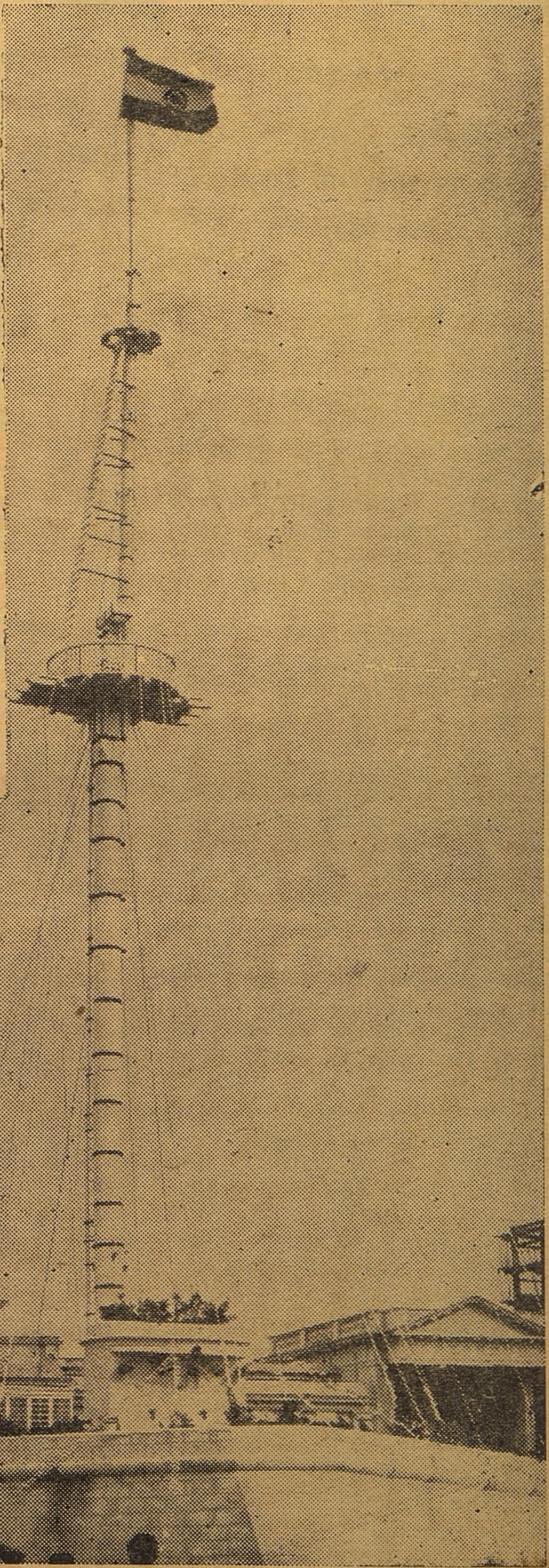
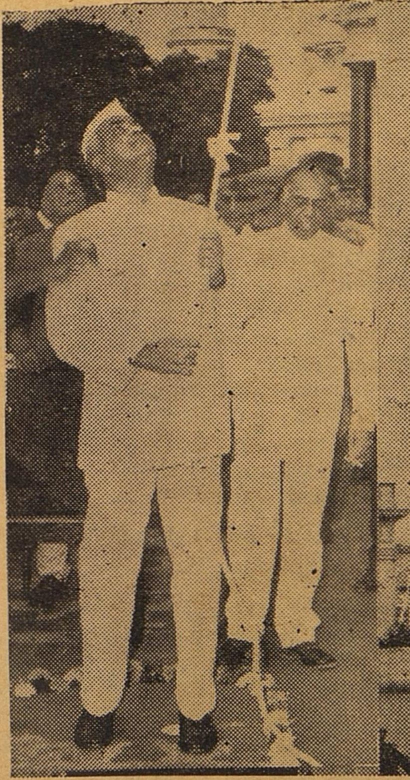
CONTENTS

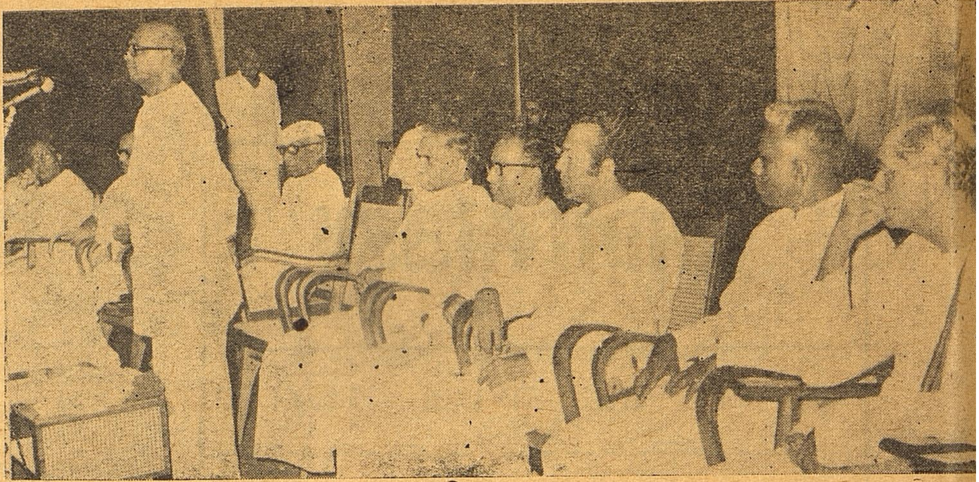
Noble purpose for a Noble Language	4
Independence Day - Governor's Broadcost	5
Liquidation of Rural indebtedness	6
Rights of Public; Duties of Police	9
Forest Wealth	12
Dwarf Coconut for Roof Garden	19
Work of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation ..	21
Labour Welfare News	27
Book Banks for Schools	30





Thiru Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu, hoisting the National flag on the ramparts of Fort. St. George, on Independence Day.

A NOBLE PURPOSE FOR A NOBLE LANGUAGE



Independence Day Seminar explains role of Tamil In India's Freedom Struggle

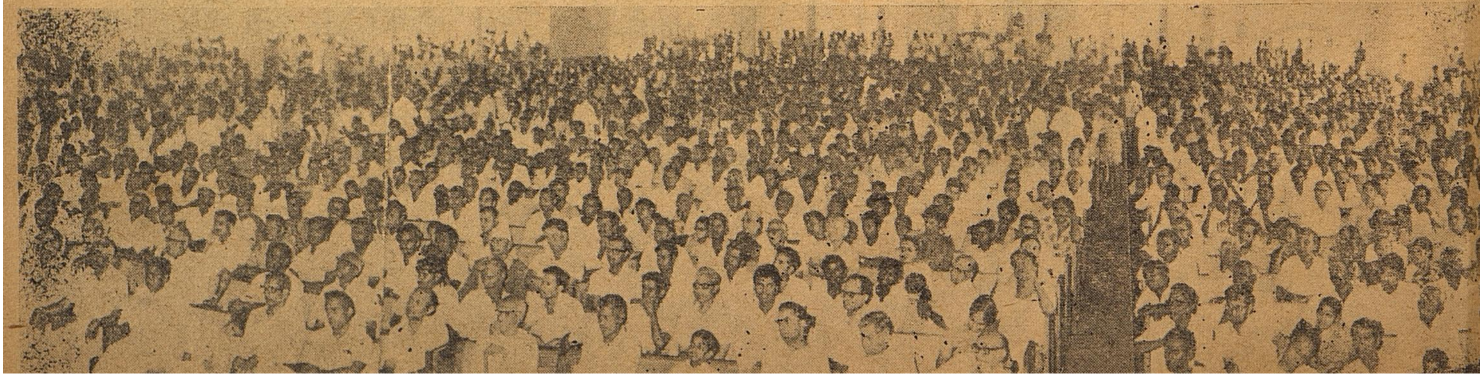
A Seminar held to celebrate the 29th Independence Day in Madras recalled what an effective role was played by the Tamil muse in India's fight for freedom. Such a tribute for Tamil has never been paid before and it is but fitting to recognise that Tamil was first made to descend from her palmy days of palm-leaf script to popular print only for the high and mighty purpose of fighting for India's Freedom. This unique Seminar was arranged at the sprawling auditorium of Valluvar Kottam, in Madras to explain the role of Tamil in India's Freedom struggle.

It was brought out during the Seminar that Tamil was employed in all its several splendrous forms by various stalwarts of the freedom movement : There was Namakkal Kavignar whose lullabies could put a child to sleep but rouse the lion in the child's heart ; in Kavimani Desikavinayagam Pillai, the Tamil muse was a hymn of purest form serene, but could put fire into the soul of even mystics. In contrast to both these poets, the stuff that emanated from Bharathi was a veritable lava, an avalanche of fire and brimstone that verily put the Thames on fire. The chaste Tamil of Thiru Vi Ka was so profound in its depth and understanding that his essays of topical interest have gone into text books as classics while the patriotic fervour that flowed from the pen of " KALKI " took an aura of grandeur in prose that for sheer majesty of style, compelled a second and third reading. Leaders like Satyamurthi and Rajaji more at home with English, took to Tamil as a medium of compulsion but welded it with such logic and so many parables that they enriched the language altogether with new words. S.D.S. Yogi and V.V.S. Iyer were sedate in the use of Tamil while V.O. Chidambaram was the first to realise the worth of the rich old tradition of pamphlateering unknown till then in Tamil. To cap it all, how Tamil journalism flourished and became a language of the masses was traced by Thiru R. Parthasarathy.

For singing the praise of Tamil Muse the high stage of Valluvar Kottam with a long auditorium stretching before it, was an appropriate venue and Thiru T.S. Avinashilingam, the veteran freedom fighter turned savant and literateur, presided over the function with the dignity due to such an august occasion. He it was that set the pace for the seminar. He recalled that it was uot enongh for the elite few to be imbued with patriotism ; they had to infect the masses with patriotic fervour. This became possible only when they began to fashion the Tamil language into a worthy instrument of mass communication and employ it successfully to usher in an upsurge. Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam narrated how V.O. Chidambaram enthused the masssses with his tracts and pamphlets ; Thiru S. D. Sundaram, himself a poet of renown, extolled the great pinnacles of glory that Tamil reached in the hands of poet Bharathi ; Thiru Na. Parthasarathi brought out the fact that the poems of Namakkal Kavignar became the brave marching songs of the freedom fighters ; V.V.S Iyer's Tamil was explained by Thiru T. N. Anandanayaki ; Thiru K. Rajavelu dilated on S.D.S. Yogi ; Thiru S. Venkataswamy on Thiru. Vi. Ka. Dr. S. V. Subramanyan on Kavimani Desika Vinayagam Pillai; Thiru K. Rajendran on Rajaji, Thiru Sunda on Kalki and Thiru T. Chengalvaroyan on Sathyamurthy. In rapt attention an estimated audience of nearly 15,000 persons heard the proceedings of the Seminar on Tamil as an instrument of mass upsurge in the noble cause of winning freedom for India.

Picture (above) : Aiyah Thiru T. S. Avinashilingam presiding over Independence Day Public Meeting on 15-8-76.

Picture (below) : A part of the huge audience in Valluvar Kottam Hall.



Independence Day
IS DAY OF DEDICATION TO PRESERVE INTEGRITY OF NATION

GOVERNOR'S BROADCAST

FRIENDS

On the Independence Day, I wish to convey my best wishes to the people of Tamil Nadu. **Independence Day is an occasion when we rededicate ourselves to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of the Nation.** It is also an occasion for expressing our determination to march forward in building a strong and prosperous India.

The concept of India, as a unity in diversity and as a people with a shared outlook and composite culture, expressed in the term " AASETHU HIMACHALAM " " From the Sethu to Himachal " is three thousand years old. The cultural and linguistic renaissance of different parts of the country was triggered off by the nationalistic struggle and Tamil Nadu stood in the forefront of that struggle along with Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab. Maha Kavi Subramania Bharathi, V. V. S. Iyer, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and others in Tamil Nadu raised the banner of freedom and Swadeshi along with Lok Manya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Rashbehari Bose and others and prepared the ground for Mahatma Gandhi to mobilise the masses and lead the freedom struggle against imperialism. **It was in Tamil Nadu that Gandhiji decided to identify himself with the Daridranarayan, and cast off his sophisticated clothing and adopted the loin cloth.** Subsequently came from Tamil Nadu, Rajaji, Satyamurthy, Srinivasa Iyengar, Kamaraj and other stalwarts,—all lieutenants of Gandhiji in the freedom struggle, and the makers of modern India.

GREAT CONTRIBUTIONS OF TAMIL NADU

Long before the word 'National Integration' came into vogue, the concept was spelt out in its most comprehensive sense by Subramania Bharathi who dreamt of Indians flying over the snowladen Himalayas, filling the seas with our ships, bringing the waters of Bengal to the central parts of the country, exchanging the pearls of the South in the Ports of the west, listening to seminars held in Benares, in Conjeevaram, spanning the skies and diving the oceans. Not only in such visionary and revolutionary concepts, but also in scientific and technological achievements, Tamil Nadu has enriched India. C. V. Raman, Ramanujam, K.S. Krishnan, Chandrasekar have been the pioneers in development of Indian science, and today Tamil Nadu's contributions to India's achievements in nuclear and space fields are particularly significant.

We are engaged today in strenuous efforts to translate Bharathi's dreams into reality — to move towards the ideal " BHARATHA SAMUDAYAM " which will banish exploitation, and in which all Indians will be the monarchs of this country. The Indian Constitution with its federal set-up dedicating itself to sovereignty, equality and social justice is the blue-print for creating such a society.

ADVERSITY HIGHLIGHTS INTERDEPENDANCE

This year with Tamil Nadu passing through difficult times due to the inadequate rains in the hills of Kerala and Karnataka our interdependence was highlighted. Burther water resources for Tamil Nadu will have to be developed in co-operation with our neighbouring states of Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala. And where our prosperity depends on the waters of neighbouring States, they in turn can look to us for various agricultural products, industrial raw materials, and soon in today's world, there are both centripetal and centrigufal forces operating on societies of the world. But every successful and powerful societies are those which are large and composite such as the Soviet Union and United States. Even other areas where there are advanced nations such as Western Europe, are moving towards greater cohesion and integration. In India too we form a composite society, one seventh of the world population, and our rightful place in the world is along with U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China. This can be achieved only by symbiotic interaction between the States and the Union India. This relationship is a mutually enriching one. **Even as a person cannot be a good Indian without being a good Tamilian, a good Bengali, a good Maharashtrian or a good Bihari, he cannot claim to be a good Tamilian or a good Andhraite without being a good Indian first.**

Our sense of unity arises out of our commonly shared sense of history, common joys and sorrows experienced together and common achievements contributed by all. We had this senses of oneness, as I mentioned earlier, over the last three thousand years of recorded history. This was enriched during our years of recorded history. This was enriched during our freedom struggle, and we have built upon it in the last twenty nine years of freedom. We have faced external aggression together, as a united nation ; we have many achievements to our common credit such as the Pokharan test, Aryabhatta or the Bangladesh liberation and we have also faced many of the travails caused by natural calamities as a united nation.

Steeled by this common experience and inspired by the common vision shared among Mahatma Gandhi, Maha Kavi Bharathi and Jawaharlal Nehru, our task now is to accelerate our progress towards the goals we had set before ourselves when we attained our freedom 29 years ago. It is to this task that all of us, and particularly the youth, must dedicate ourselves today.

Later the same day, the Governor during a T. V. appearance, said :

I have just mentioned to you our national objective of banishing poverty. As you know, the entire country is engaged in the greatest endeavour since our Independence, which is the comprehensive economic programme, commonly known as the 20-Point Programme, given to us a year ago by our leader Thirumathi Indira Gandhi. In Tamil Nadu, we have achieved very good results in the implementation of this programme in the last six months, and we look forward to continuing participation by all our people, young and old, men and women, farmers in the field and workers in the

factories, traders and Government servants. Improvement of the lot of the weaker sections improving productivity in agriculture and industry, enforcing discipline all round, and bringing down prices of essential commodities are some of the essential features of the 20-Point Programme.

An essential amenity of life is protected water supply in towns and villages. We have taken up a major programme for deep bore wells for drinking water in the drought affected villages and towns, and hope to complete over 6,700 such bore wells before the end of September. We will keep up this programme until all villages in Tamil Nadu have protected water supply, and we hope to achieve this at the latest in three years time. **In the same period, we hope to ensure protected water supply to ten municipalities and townships which still remain without this amenity.**

Rural electrification has made very good progress in Tamil Nadu, but because of short supply, electrification of irrigation wells has not always been possible. With better management and better discipline, the power situation has improved greatly and we are hopeful of covering larger areas for agricultural supply. With improved generation of power, industrial production has also gone up, and with better discipline strikes and lock-outs are at an all time low.

Another major step we have taken is for the abolition of debts of the rural poor. According to a law promulgated recently, debts other than those secured from Banks and other financial institutions, have been written off for persons whose household income does not exceed 2,400 rupees per year. The Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers have to return pledged jewels and other articles to such debtors, and if they do not do so, they are punishable by law. We are strengthening the co-operative credit system to replace the lusurious money lenders, and I would invite people all over the State to participate in the co-operative movement with enthusiasm, because it is only when we can cover every family under co-operative societies that we can avoid exploitation of the poor.

One of the important points of our Prime Minister's new economic programme, was the abolition of the bonded labour system. **Some misguided people kept on insisting that Tamil Nadu did not have any bonded labour. But we soon found that this was not true. In the last few months, we have been able to liberate nearly 2,500 labourers from cruel bondage, and we are doing everything possible to rehabilitate them in self-sustaining occupations.** We are aware that there are many more labourers in bondage, and vigorous action is being taken to get them released and rehabilitated and also to punish those who continue this barbarous practice.

The food situation in the State is very satisfactory and prices are under control. However, the South-West Monsoon has not been very satisfactory, and we expect difficulties in providing full irrigation during the current season. Here again, if water is used wisely and well, and the strictest discipline observed by one and all, we can get over much of the difficulty and still irrigate the maximum possible area. I hope our farmers will co-operate among themselves, and with the Government in achieving this.

Liquidation of Rural Indebtedness in Tamil Nadu

Removal of rural indebtedness is one of the main planks of the 20-Point Economic Programme. In Tamil Nadu the first phase of the programme viz. moratorium on repayment of all debts due from the weaker sections of the society has already been completed with the enactment of the moratorium laws. The next and the more important phase of the programme is the liquidation of all debts of weaker sections of the society which is provided for by the newly enacted Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976, which comes into force immediately throughout Tamil Nadu.

BENEFICIARIES

Under the Act the entire debt incurred by landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose annual house hold income, that is, the total annual income from all sources of all members of the family, does not exceed Rs. 2,400/- and that of small farmers stand wiped out completely. Family has been defined to mean husband, wife and unmarried minor children.

A small farmer is a person whose principal means of livelihood is income derived from agricultural land and who holds whether as owner, tenant or mortgagee with possession not more than 2 units of land if such person is a member of any Scheduled Tribe and one unit of land in all other cases. The Unit of land has also been further defined as

(i) Two hectares of unirrigated land ; or

(ii) Half hectare of land having facilities for growing one irrigated crop ; or

(iii) Half hectare of land used for growing plantation crops or grapes or coconut or arecanut or mulberry ; or

(iv) Quarter hectare of land having perrennial irrigation facilities or facilities for growing more than one irrigated crop in a year.

Landless agricultural labourer means a person who does not hold any agricultural land and whose principal means of livelihood is manual labour on agricultural land.

Rural artisan means a person who does not hold any agricultural land and whose principal means of livelihood is production or repair of traditional tools, implements, etc., used for agriculture or other ancillary purposes or who normally earns his livelihood by practising any craft either by his own labour or by the labour of the members of his family in any rural area, that is, any area nor being the cities of Madras and Madurai or the area comprised in a munickpal town or a township.

Creditors should File Statements

Creditors should furnish statements to the Tahsildars giving all details of movable property pledged with them. Debtors may also apply to the Tahsildar for relief under the Act viz., for return of movable property pledged by them. Then the Tahsildar will conduct inquiries and pass orders as to which of the debtors are entitled to relief.

Creditors and their Statutory Responsibilities

The creditors are responsible to return the pledged properties to

the debtors, whose debt is liquidated by this Act. If the creditor has repledged the movable properties to any other person including a bank or other institution referred to in Section 13 (*g*), the creditor should himself redeem the property from such person including the Bank etc. and transferee of the creditor is not a bank or other institution, the Tahsildar is entitled to enter the premises of such a creditor and seize the said property and return it to the creditor. In the case of a Bank or other institution the Tahsildar can order the bank to deposit the property with the Tahsildar who will issue a certificate to the Bank or other institution to the effect that the amount due to it will be recovered from the creditor as if it were an arrear of land revenue and be paid to the bank or other institution. On the said bank or other institution depositing the said property, the Tahsildar will proceed to recover from the creditor such amount as is due to it as if it is an arrear of land revenue and on such recovery, the same will be paid to it. The article will be returned to the debtor.

Redemption of Mortgaged Immovable Property

On the application by the debtor the Tahsildar will make inquiries and pass an order releasing the mortgaged property and grant a certificate of redemption. This certificate shall be admissible as evidence of such redemption in any proceeding in any Court. The Tahsildar will direct the creditor to deliver possession of the mortgaged property to the debtor if the debtor is not in possession of the property. The Tahsildar will also direct the production of the mortgage deed or other document and make an endorsement of redemption on the mortgage deed or other document.

Orders of Tahsildar Appealable

Against the orders passed by the Tahsildar under the Act an appeal to the appellate authority is allowed. A decision on such appeal will be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

Legal Practitioners can not Appear

No legal practitioner shall be allowed to appear in any proceeding under the Act.

Offences Cognizable and Liable to Punishment

Any person failing to comply with the provision of the Act or any order made or direction given under the Act or otherwise contravening the provisions of the Act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which shall *not be* less than three months but which may extend upto one year and with fine which shall not be less than Rupees one thousand and may extend upto Rupees five thousand. Every offence punishable under the Act is cognizable and shall be tried in a summary way. The provisions of sections 262 to 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, as far as may be, apply to such trials.

Offences by Companies

So far as companies are concerned, where an offence under the Act has been committed by a Company, *every person* who at the time of the commission of the offence was incharge of, and was responsible to the Company for the conduct of the business of the Company as well as the Company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Burden of Proof

In any suit or proceedings, the burden of proving that the debtor is not entitled to the protection of the Act shall lie on the Creditor.

Exemption

The protection of the Act shall not apply to the following dues :

(*a*) any rent due in respect of any property including agricultural land let out to a debtor ;

(*b*) any amount recoverable as arrears of land revenue ;

(*c*) any liability arising out of breach of trust or any tortious liability ;

(*d*) any liability in respect of wages or remuneration due as salary or otherwise for services rendered ;

(*e*) any liability in respect of maintenance whether under a decree of a court or otherwise ;

(*f*) a debt due to

(i) the Central Government or any State Government ;

(ii) any local authority.

(*g*) (i) save as otherwise provided in the Act ; any liability in respect of any sum due to—

(A) any banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act 1949 applies :

(*B*) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955

(*C*) any subsidiary bank as defined in clause (*k*) of Section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 ;

(*D*) any corresponding new bank as defined in clause (*d*) of section 2 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970 ;

(*E*) the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation established under the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963 ;

(*F*) any other financial institution notified in this behalf by the State Government in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

(ii) any Government Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 ;

(iii) any Corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government ;

(iv) the Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(v) any Co-operative Society including a land development bank, registered or deemed to be registered under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 ; and

(*h*) any debt which represents the price of property whether movable or immovable purchased by a debtor or any amount due under a hire purchase agreement.

The Government have also notified the Rules under the Act for its implementation.

This legislation will go a long way in relieving the weaker sections in the society in rural areas from the burden of indebtedness and enable them to begin life afresh with a clean slate.

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KARNATAKA GESTURE ON CAUVERY FOR KURUVAI CULTIVATION LAUDED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

The Parliamentary Consulative Committee on Tamil Nadu Legislation at its meeting held in New Delhi on 2-8-76 generally endorsed the proposed Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Bill, 1976.

Tamil Nadu could not adopt the Central legislation on urban land ceiling because of the dissolution of the State Legislature and Parliament was not competent to function as a State Legislature for this purpose. Therefore, it was proposed that a separate legislation on urban land ceiling should be passed for the State broadly in terms of the Central Legislation. The legislation will apply to six urban agglomerations viz., Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. The Act provides for the payment of an amount in respect of vacant land acquired by the State Government as surplus.

Another legislation endorsed by the Committee confers ownership rights of Kudiyiruppu in the case of rural artisans. This benefit is already available for agriculturists and agricultural labourers, and is now proposed to be extended to rural artisans. This will cover the village carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, potter or one who follows any other such occupation who has no land to cultivate and whose annual household income does not exceed Rs. 2,400. He will get the ownership in respect of house site occupied by him without any payment of purchase rights. The owners of the land will be paid by the Government of Tamil Nadu an amount equal to 100 times the survey assessment of the house-site and market value for superstructure, if any, on such land.

A third legislation approved by the Committee extends to cultivating tenants protection from eviction up to January 15, 1977 for non-payment of rent accrued up to 30th June, 1974.

The Committee also approved another legislation amending Section 41 of the Madras City Police Act under which any one violating the conditions governing the issue of licences for holding public meetings taking out processions, etc. could be fined up to Rs. 1,000. At present the fine is only upto Rs. 100. It was explained on behalf of the State that along with the fine they are also proposing to provide for imprisonment upto three months.

In response to an enquiry made by one member about supply of water by Karnataka to Tamil Nadu, the Adviser, Thiru R.V. Subrahmanian, informed the Committee that because of the inadequate south west monsoon, the inflow of water both at Mettur and at Krishnarajasagar Dam in Karnataka was very poor. The Tamil Nadu Government had to release water from Mettur on 25th July for the short term crop 'Kuruvai'. At the rate of 15,000 cusecs of water from Mettur released every day, at present there was enough water only for six to seven days more. The State Government had, therefore appealed to Karnataka Government to help them by releasing more water from Krishnarajasagar Dam. As a result of these efforts, the Adviser said, that he had just then received information from the Karnataka Government that they propose immediately to release 5 TMC of water. This would last for another four to five days and would, therefore, not be adequate. They were, however, hoping to have follow-up discussions with the Karnataka Government so that more water would be released to save the short-term crop in the State. The State Government has also approached the Centre to intervene on their behalf with Karnataka.

Enumerating the steps taken to hold prices, the Adviser to the Governor, Thiru R. V. Subrahmanian, informed the Committee that 45 persons had been detained so far under MISA to prevent undue rise in food prices. The State had adequate stocks of rice which was the most essential commodity for the people of the State. Their present stock was about 8 lakhs tonnes. He said that because of the failure of the monsoon and the delay in the release of water from Mettur Dam, some anti-social elements had attempted to jack up food prices in the State. To combat this, the State Government had opened a large number of public distribution centres which now number about 10,000 in the State. They were also involving the panchayats and other village committees in this task. At present they were distributing 30 kg. of rice per family per month. The price of coarse rice was Rs. 1.60 per kg. and for fine rice Rs. 2 per kg. The State also had adequate quantities of coarse grains. There was some shortage of groundnut oil and steps were being taken to ensure adequate supplies of this at reasonable prices. So far Tamil Nadu was concerned, wholesalers in food-grains did not operate in as many as five districts.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs, Thiru Om Mehta, informed the Committee that attempts were being made to involve the public in the implementation of the 20-point programme. The State Government proposed forming district-level implementation committees on a broad basis. He said that in terms of the instructions issued by the Centre, the Chief Secretary was performing the duties of grievances Commissioner. In the districts, one day was set apart by the district officials to listen to public grievances and to receive petitions. During the three months of President's rule, they had received as many as 52,000 petitions. The Grievances Cell which was attached to the Chief Ministers' Secretariat during the DMK rule was attached to the Governor's Secretariat and was functioning effectively. Apart from this, the Governor was also receiving public grievances and having the matters attended to.

The State was having a time-bound programme for providing drinking water in all the villages. In the current year, their progress was commendable and they hoped to achieve the target. The expenditure will be about Rs. 9.9 crores compared to Rs. 5.2 crores in 1975-1976. It was stated that they would be covering all the villages in the course of next two to three years.

On the question of abolition of bonded labour, the Committee was informed that upto date, 2,400 bonded labourers were released and adequate steps had been taken to rehabilitate them.

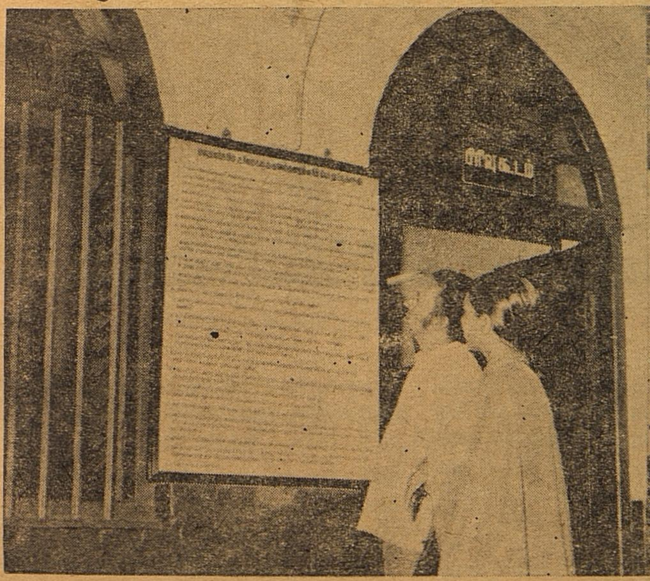
RIGHTS OF PUBLIC

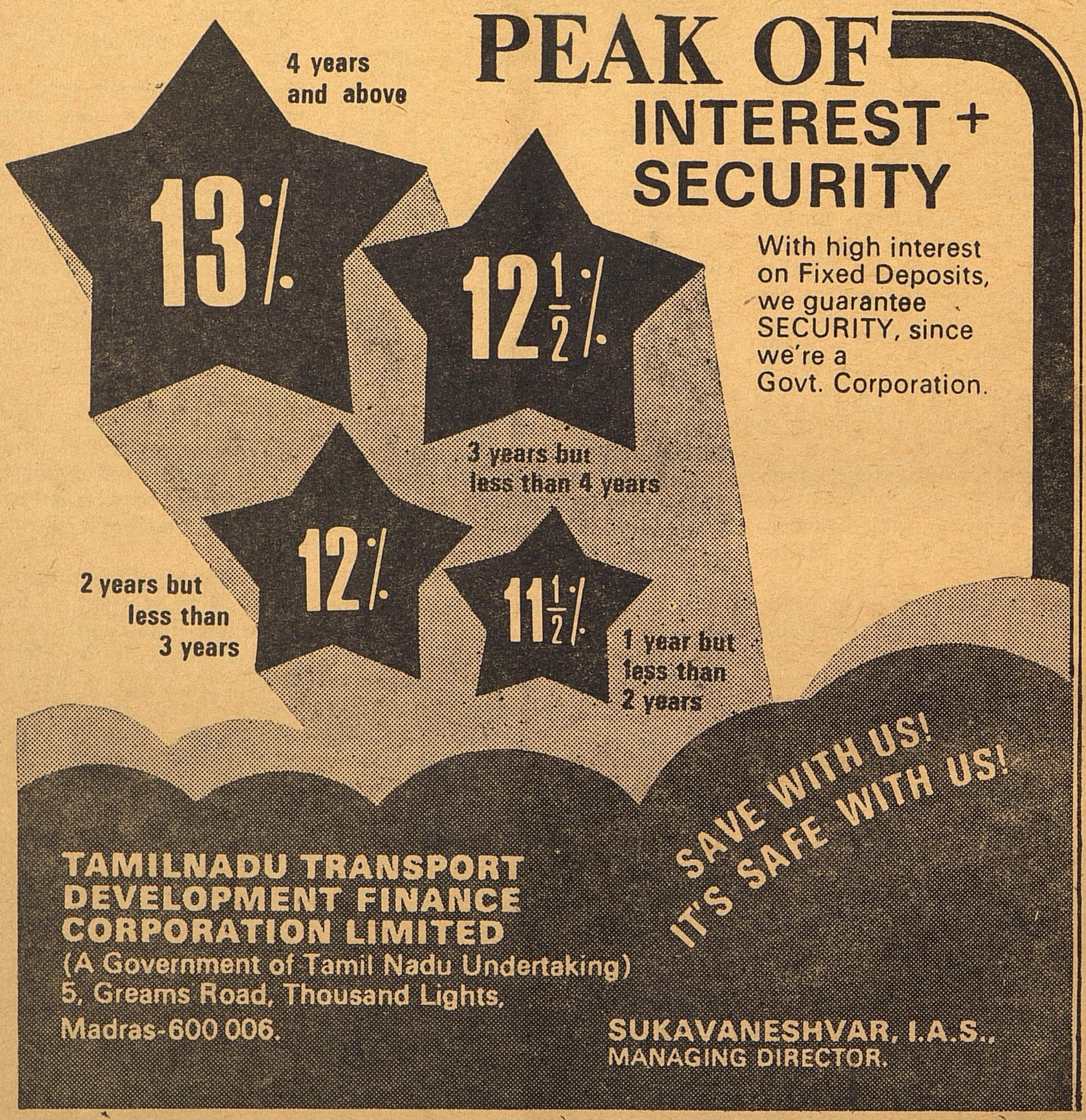
DUTIES OF POLICE

PLACARDS PROCLAIM AT ALL POLICE STATIONS

All Police Stations in Tamil Nadu display placards in bold letters to convey to the public their rights and the obligations of the Police, in an attempt to improve the image of the Police on the one hand, and on the other pave the way for better relations with the public.

1. The Law defines all offences under two types, cognizable and non-cognizable.
2. Murder, Robbery, Theft, Cheating, Arson, Rioting, Grievous Hurt, Gambling, Prostitution, Violation of Prohibition, Corruption, Smuggling, Hoarding, Black marketing, Adulteration, Practice of Untouchability etc., constitute cognizable offences.
3. Simple hurt, minor acts of mischief, Civil disputes etc., are non-cognizable.
4. Police are required to protect person and property by preventing the commission of offences. Police can arrest anyone to prevent the commission of cognizable offences.
5. Police must, under the Law, receive and record information on both cognizable and non-cognizable offences, whether given orally or in writing.
6. Police must investigate all cognizable offences ; they should not investigate non-cognizable offences without authorisation by a Magistrate.
7. With information is given orally or in writing of a non-cognizable offence, its substance must be entered in the Station General Diary, and the person reporting, it must be referred to a Magistrate.
8. Information of a cognizable offence may be given orally or in writing at the Police Station. If oral, Police must reduce it to writing. Information so reduced to writing, or given in writing should be signed by the person giving it.
9. Police must enter the substance of such information in the Station F.I.R. Register and give a copy of the F.I.R. forthwith, free of cost to the person giving the information.
10. Any violation of the above requirements of Law by any Police Officer should be reported at once to the Superintendent of Police.
11. Witnesses can be summoned to appear before the Police. But women and children who are witnesses must be examined only at their residence.
12. When any document or article is required for investigation by the Police, the officer in charge of the Police Station should issue a written order calling for the same.
13. When a person is searched and any article seized from him, Police must give him a receipt for the same at once.
14. When Police search any place, the Police must allow the person in charge of the place to be present and furnish him a copy of the search list signed by the search witnesses.
15. Police may, without a warrant, arrest a person for a cognizable offence. When a person is arrested on a warrant, police must show him the warrant.
16. When a person is arrested, Police must inform him of the grounds of his arrest, and if the case is bailable, his right to bail.
17. Detention of women and children in the Police Station will be avoided as far as possible.
18. Police shall not detail any individual in custody for over 24 hours without producing him before a Magistrate.
19. On completion of investigation of a cognizable offence, Police must intimate the result in writing to the person who reported the offence.
20. Every member of the public must assist the Police in preventing any escape from custody, in the arrest of escapees in preventing and suppressing breaches of the peace, in preventing damage to public property, and by giving information on the commission of, or intention of anyone to commit cognizable offences.
21. Any member of the public may arrest a person who commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in his view, or who is a proclaimed offender, and hand him over to the Police.
22. Action of disputes in regard to possession or right of use of land or water (including buildings, markets, fisheries, crops, etc) which are likely to cause a breach of the peace should be taken only by a Magistrate. Police will report such information coming to their notice to a Magistrate.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

3 YEARS OF SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME IN MADRAS CITY

NEED FOR A NEW "TEAM" APPROACH TO PROBLEMS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DRAWFISM SUGGESTED

School children form a sizable portion of the population in any country. In our State they form 1/4th of the total population. Hence they are entitled to a major share of community health service. School Health Service provides a position health care especially to those children who can ill-afford a regular physical health check-up.

This service has been implemented in Madras City as a phased programme to cover the children of I and VI Standard of Municipal Corporation and Government aided school initially. At present the total population school going age in Madras City is 6 lakhs. Out of this, primary school going children of 4.5 lakhs and highschool children 1.5 lakhs.

A comprehensive school health (phased) programme has been implemented in Madras City (Tamil Nadu) from January, 1973, under the Administrative control of the Director of Medical Education with a separate Assistant Director of Medical Education (School Health Officer) to supervise the working of the 5 school Health Cells situated in the 5 Teaching Medical Institutions in the City. Each School Health Cell is under the direct supervision of a Paediatrician. The team in each cell comprises of 1 Peadiatrician and 4 Resident Internees, posted for one month in each cell for basic training in School Health Cell Service. In addition, the para-medical staff consist of 1 Public Health Trained Nurse, One Social Worker, and one Laboratory Technician.

Aim and Target of the Project

1. A study to find out the growth pattern of various social economic strata of children and to detect causes for subnormal growth.
2. The prevention and detection of communicable diseases thereby protecting the child and community.
3. To find out the capacity of the individual pupil to acquire education in accordance with mental and physical status.
4. To ensure the best possible hygienic surroundings which he is at school.
5. Health Education of Teacher, Children and Parents.
6. Follow-up of child till he leaves school.

This preliminary study on the health status of school children was aimed at assessing the health problems of these children to predominally belonging to the proper socio-economic strata.

In our programme so far, we have covered 60,000 Corporation School Children between 5 to 14 years of age from 325 Corporation schools. From our study, we have found out that multiple factors contributed for the morbidity and growth retardation noticed in our study. Illiteracy and ignorance coupled with poor-social-economic condition and larger family size were the important pre-disposing factors for the enormous morbidity and nutritional dwarfism seen in our school children.

As countermeasures to overcome these obstacles in the nutrition of the children we had to resort to two pronged measures to overcome the nutritional problem-one was to enlighten the mothers of the value of available economical and nutritious food stuffs and make them acceptable and instill the health consciousness and both mother and teacher level. Secondly be getting financial assistance both from Government, Corporation and Private Social Organisations, in supplementing the mid-day meals programme with nutritious foods. Our School Health Programme has to go a long way to keep space with the raising population. A great deal of ill-health is the result of ignorance of simple rules of hygiene or indifference to their practical application. The importance of personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, prevention of communicable diseases is being taught by proper planning and executive school health programme. The Paediatric Profession is being challenged as never before to assure that health services of high quality will be available to our school children the future citizens of India.

From our survey and study of low-social-eocnomic strata of school children, we have come to the conclusion.

1. Most of the cases belong to families to Class III and IV of economic classification with an income between Rs. 100 and 300 p.m.

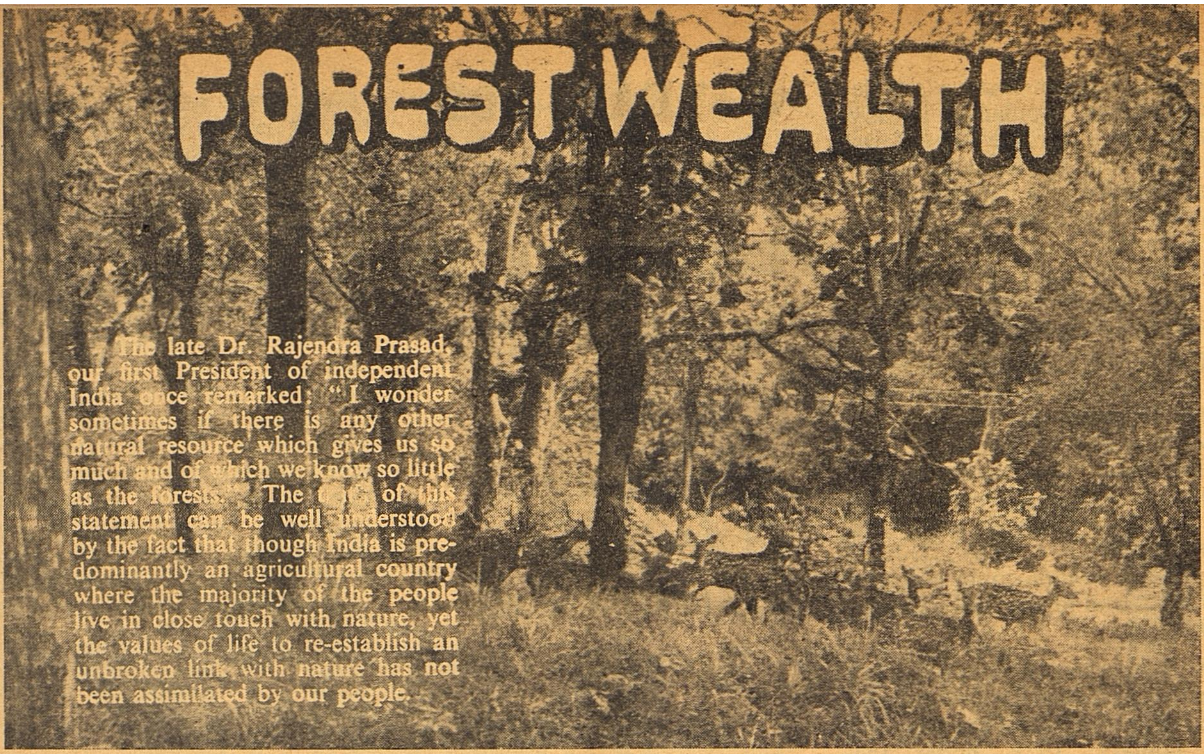
2. Educational background of the parents was very poor in most of the cases.

3. Most of the children belong to larger family with poor housing unhygenic sewverage facilities.

4. Malnutrition, Dental defects, worm infestation, Vitamin deficiency, skin infection were major problems. Infectitious diseases and marked vitamin A deficiency were very common.

5. On the whole, the quality and quantity of food suffered due to lack of knowledge of the importance of diet and larger family and low economic status.

A co-ordinated team approach is essential to meet the needs of the children. The majority of whom come from poorer socio-economic status and these are the children who do not get a regular health care unless they fall ill seriously. Promotion of their positive health not only by treating their existing illness but also by proventing them, will go a long way to help these children to get the full benefit from the schoolastic experience.



FOREST WEALTH

The late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our first President of independent India once remarked: "I wonder sometimes if there is any other natural resource which gives us so much and of which we know so little as the forests." The [illegible] of this statement can be well understood by the fact that though India is predominantly an agricultural country where the majority of the people live in close touch with nature, yet the values of life to re-establish an unbroken link with nature has not been assimilated by our people.

Forests constitute an important and renewable natural resource. They play a vital role not only in the economy of our Nation but also in the general welfare of the people. They produce a variety of product such as timber, fuelwood, green leaf tanning materials, essential oils, edible fruits and nuts and a host of other substances which are quite essential for the welfare of mankind. They also provide the basic raw materials for quite a few industries like paper and board industries, rayon, chip-boards, tanning, perfumery, saw-mills etc. In the present context of world-wide energy crisis, wood as a source of energy is assuming increasing importance. Apart from those direct benefits, forest play a vital role in the conservation of soil and moisture. It also mitigates climatic excesses and effectively controls the hazards of environmental pollution. Forests are also the abode of fascinating varieties of wildlife. The conservation and development of forests, should therefore, receive a high priority. However it is sad to note that very few seem to realise that India's renewable natural resources are a sacred trust which we are duty bound to pass on to the next generation.

CRUCIAL ROLE

In Indian climate, Forests have a crucial role in maintaining the water cycle and denudation of the forest area directly results in loss of ground water. It has been estimated that actually 71% of our total land area is under water and still only 3% of it is fresh water and - usable. It is this small quantity that must remain unpolluted to be used and reused. **It may be worth while to mention here that in our own State wherever we have good forests, we always find a good number of perennial streams and with one or two rivers with a continuous flow of pure water and wherever forests Leave made their exit the rivers and streams have become absolutely dry.**

By
Thiru P. Kandaswamy, I.A.S.,
Secretary to govt. Forest & Fisheries Department.

Having recognised the small green leaf to be one of nature's most amazing technicians, Planners in America are emphasizing the necessity of having more trees and shrubbery along highways, near airports and industrial sites and also in residential sites.

Our National Forest Policy framed as early as 1952, prescribes a minimum of 33-1/3% of the total land area to be under forest cover. But in Tamilnadu the percentage of forest area is only 16% of the total land area of the State, which falls far below the minimum requirement. **The total forest land under the control of the Department is 20,922 Sq. Km, and the per capita hectarage of forest land is just 0.052, as against an all India average of 0.16.** This compares very poorly with a figure of 3.52 for USA and 3.87 for USSR.

There has been relentless clamor for release of forest lands for agricultural and other non-forestry purposes. The deforestation that has been going on all these years by releasing forest lands for purposes other than forestry has brought about adverse changes in local climate, water supply in rivers, rainfall, fertility and texture of soils. These changes which have started slowly at the beginning have assumed gigantic proportions as years dassed by and today we are suffering from the impact and are just now realising the value of trees. **However in view of the meagre forest resources in our State and in view of the imperative need to prevent further in-roads into forest area; the Tamilnadu Government have taken a policy decision to halt any further release of forest lands for non-forestry purposes.**

It is also the aim of the Government to increase the area under forest by extending the afforestation works outside the State forest areas. This is a laudable venture considering the fact that vast extent of waste lands are available in the State for afforestation. An area of 14,82,000 hectares of wastelands is estimated to be available in all, of which the Government have programmed to utilise 1,25,000 hectares under a phased programme covering the period from 1972-to 1984. This programme will go a long way in achieving the cherished objects of the "Grow More Trees" campaign. This is an ambitious programme with an outlay of Rs. 138.60 lakhs.

YOUTH MUST ADOPT TREES

Side by side even the public should take to planting as a dire necessity. Where to plant is no less important than what to plant. Steps should be taken to planting up of compounds of educational institutions. Every school boy or group of boys should be made to plant a tree and protect it in short to adopt it. In this we can copy the glorious example of Israel where it is said that for every special reason of honour, memory or gratitude, planting trees has become a habit with them, and that they plant trees not only with a spade, but a heart too.

It is a matter of pleasure to see that besides the steps being taken by the Tamilnadu Forest Department to afforest more areas departmentally, the Department is also implementing a scheme exclusively meant for supply of seedlings and seeds to the public at nominal rates so as to encourage them to grow more trees in their land-holdings availing themselves of the technical expertise of the forest personnel.

The Forest Department has been implementing development programmes since the inception of the Five year Plans. The basis for systematic management of forests is the Working Plan drawn up in advance for each of the administrative divisions for a period of 10 years. It is understood that the area for which sanctioned Working Plans were available is just for 11,479 Sq. km. There is need to accelerate the tempo of work relating to the preparations and revision of Working Plans for each division.

To evolve a long-term development plan for the State forests, continously to review the demand for its products and to advise the Government on effective and economic execution of the major development programmes and projects, there is a case for setting up a Tamil Nadu Forest Development Board. Its members should consist of representatives from forest-based industries, the Agricultural University and Forest Colleges.

With a view to commercialise the exploitation of the forest produce on economic basis and to ensure better management of the plantations, Forest Plantation Corporations have been formed.

In the interest of efficient execution of projects and to afford more effective protection to forest, the system now exists needs re-organisation.

FACULTY IN FORESTRY

The establishment of a faculty on forestry in the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University is yet another landmarks in the field of forestry in the State. The possibilities to intensify the training and research programmes should be explored.

Our socie y, which was hitherto after modernisation and mechanisation, has started realising the imperative need to preserve the tree culture and is taking all the steps to plant more trees. It is all the more important to preserve the existing trees., particularly in these days of growing pollution.

It is a common sight to see beautiful trees in cities and towns being felled or mutilated badly. Destruction of such trees planted and reared with great care and at great expense by our fore fathers should not be allowed to be felled. To prevent such destruction the Bombay Municipal Corporation reecently amended the Development Control Rules framed under Section 37 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, prohibiting the cutting of trees in greater Bombay without the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner. Further where trees are required to be cut for development work, the developer or owner is required to plant new trees as specified by the Commissioner in replacement of the trees cut down. Similarly the Government of Karnataka have recently promulgated an ordinance to ban the cutting of trees. The Ordinance called the Karnataka Preservation of Trees Ordinance 1976 prohibits the cutting of trees without permission. According to the provisions of the Ordinance, if any one wants to cut a tree he has to apply to the tree officer for permission. After scrutiny, necessary permission will be granted provided the grantee will plant trees elsewhere for the one felled. By such ordinances, it is hoped that people all over India take to tree planting as a necessity and destruction of any tree should be taken as a crime.

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BANK LOANS FOR REHABILITATION OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS AND FAMILIES OF LIFE—CONVICTS

COIMBATORE POLICE IMPLEMENT NEW THEORIES OF "CRIME AND PUNISHMENT"

One of the important questions in criminology is—why does a person indulge in criminal behaviour. By and large criminal behaviour is due to environmental influences. A criminal is a victim of unwholesome atmosphere or is a maladjusted personality due to moral, social and material environments. In the beginning of his criminal behaviour if he is caught he can be corrected easily. Certainty of detection is more deterrent than the punishment. Very often, however, he escapes from being caught. There may not be any suspicion against him. Or he may move to some other place. Failure of detection hardens his behaviour. By the time he is caught his criminal tendency would have reached an advanced stage. In due course he is tried in a court of law and is sent to jail.

The object of imprisonment is to deprive the prisoner of his ill-used freedom and to isolate him temporarily from the community so that over the country utilise this period to bring about psychological and emotional readjustment of the prisoners and to provide vocational training to them so that they may settle down as useful members of the society after their release. The introduction of open air jails is only with this object. In open air jail there is no boundary wall. The prisoner does agriculture work and gets remuneration. He gets increased food and more remission in sentence. He is not watched all the time. The free atmosphere of these jails and the responsibility and trust entrusted upon the prisoners help in bringing about the desired psychological readjustment. A very large number of prisoners come from agricultural class. Emphasis on agro-based programmes in the jail is beneficial to these prisoners. The Central jail in Coimbatore provides vocational training to the prisoners in carpentary, tailoring, weaving, smithy, soap-making, dairy, poultry, looking, masonary, hair cutting and caundry. The prisoner is psychologically treated by education, moral lectures, grames and cultural programmes. The test of his rehabilitation comes when he is released. Very often he may still not be fit to face the world. He may not get employment. His family members or friends may not accept him. He may not have any finance to start even a barber's shop. Even where a discharged prisoner finds an employment or is engaged in cooly work some indiscreet policeman may check him in a manner which may result in the loss of his job or work. In such circumstances he is likely to revert back to the path of criminal behaviour. These are some of the common causes for the failure of the schemes of reform of the criminals.

The police in Coimbatore approached State Bank of India, Coimbatore to advance loans to prisoners or ex-prisoners for their rehabilitation under their innovative banking scheme. They have welcomed the idea. They are willing to advance loans for purchase of tools, implements, cows, poultry, rickshaws, carts etc. Cases are being processed by them in consultation with local jail and police authorities. Much more important task, however, is to change the attitude of society. A discharged prisoner has to be treated as a patient who has undergone treatment. He has to be handled carefully. His friends, relatives and neighbours should help in his rehabilitation and not act in a manner which may force him to revert to the path of crime.

There are three categories of prisoners which require special mention. The first category is of those who are undergoing long period of imprisonment e.g. life sentence. Such prisoners in the jail are fairly well off when compared to their family members who are left behind without anybody to earn for them. In such cases the real punishment is undergone by the family members. The benefits of innovating banking scheme or the efforts of various social organisations aiming to help the prisoners have to reach these needy persons. A loan for purchase of two cows may help this family to meet its urgent requirements. The second category is of female prisoners involved in Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act case. These woman are invariably under the threat of brothel-runners. At the time of their release from the jail they have to be rescued from such threats and pressures. Quite a large number of them are willing to settle by doing some work provided they are not harassed by the brothel-runners. We have planned to study each such case and help her in getting suitable job with the assistance of local social organisations and to save her from rowdies and brothel-runners. Recently, we came across a girl who was forced into this profession by circumstances but when we suggested to her to go to her parents she accepted. She was sent to her native place and she is now happily settled. A s mple counsel like this can sometimes achieved the object of rehabilitating such persons. In another case we could find a maid servant's job for one girl. This is only a beginning and we have many cases to rehabilitate. Helpful attitude from the public will facilitate the task of their rehabilitation. The really problematic cases are of the third category of prisoners who undergo short terms of imprisonment. They fail to get reoriented. The vocational training received by them is inadequate. Such imprisonment serves only the purpose of shock treatment. Some times this shock cures them but many times it fails to produce any result. Even here each case has to be studied carefully and necessary help rendered to rehabilitate him usefully.

The police has a big role to play in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners. Without an attitude of helpful approach to such prisoners coming from the local police it is difficult for them to settle in their areas. This aspect is now impressed upon all staff in the police department. Watch over criminals who are no longer active is stopped. Preventive security action is limited to only potentially dangerous criminals. First offenders, delinquent juveniles and fallen women are given careful treatment with an eye on their reform. *

ROSHAN LAL HANDA,
Deputy Inspector General of Police Coimbatore.

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- Railways, Posts and Telegraphs record appreciable improvement in punctuality, promptness, courtesy and service to the public.

davp 76/93

New Seeds And Plants Evolved To Encourage Large Scale Kitchen Gardening

THE PUMPKIN NEED NO LONGER BE UNWIELDY NOR THE COCONUT RIPEN ONLY FROM TALL TREES

By
C. R. Muthukrishnan and C. Sundararajan
Department of Horticulture,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore.

This new pumpkin offers good scope for introduction in kitchen gardens and for high density planting programmes since this selection lands scope for increasing the plant density by 150 per cent besides that it is shorter in duration than other cultivated varieties of pumpkin.

The small-sized pumpkin Co. 2. evolved by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, is becoming popular with the housewives. The unwieldy size of Col. 1 was creating problems for small families. The spreading habit of Co. 1 was also a little inconvenient for home gardens of limited space.

The new pumpkin

The vines of this new pumpkin are moderately vigorous, less spreading than those of the Co. 1 and the local types ; leaves comparatively smaller. Its plants occupy much less space than the Co. 1 and the local types ; fruits small sized ; slightly ridged with orange coloured flesh ; weighing not more than 2.0 kg. (usually 1.5 to 1.8 kg.).

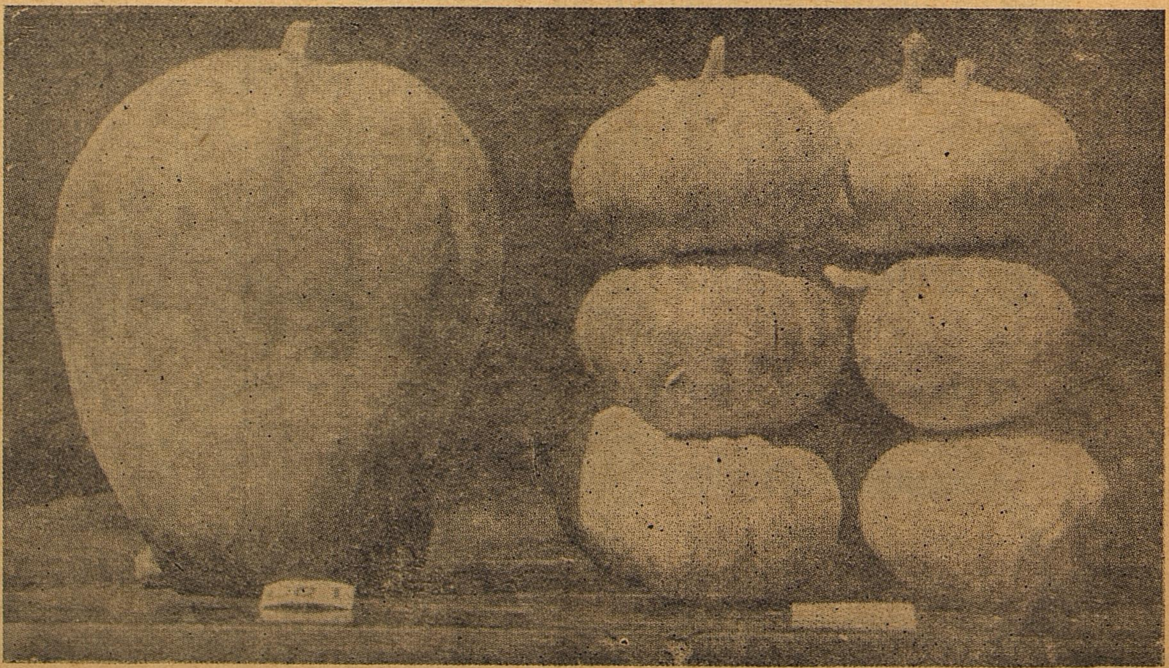
Co. 2 has a wide adaptability and high yield potential besides possessing moderate resistance to diseases. A vine yields on an average 10-12 fruits, weighing 20 to 24 kg. The mean yield of fruits per hectare is 22,648 kg. Owing to its medium spreading habit, the density of plants per hectare could be considerably increased by 150 per cent by adopting a closer spacing of 2.2 m × 1.9 m providing a plant density of 4,780 (2,390 fruits × 2 plants) per hectare as against 3.5 × 3 m with a plant density of 1,900 plants (950 pits × 2 plants) per hectare now adopted for other varieties. Regarding its duration, the number of days from sowing to flowering is 55 days, first harvesting 85 to 95 days and the final one in 130 to 135 days. The keeping quality is quite good for over 4 to 5 months of ordinary storage.

Regarding culinary properties the amount of oil consumed in frying, the time taken for cooking and the flavour of the cooked materials, this new variety compares favourably with the common varieties of pumpkin. It is also free from the attack of fruit fly (a serious pest on other gourd types). On quality analysis the following are the data :

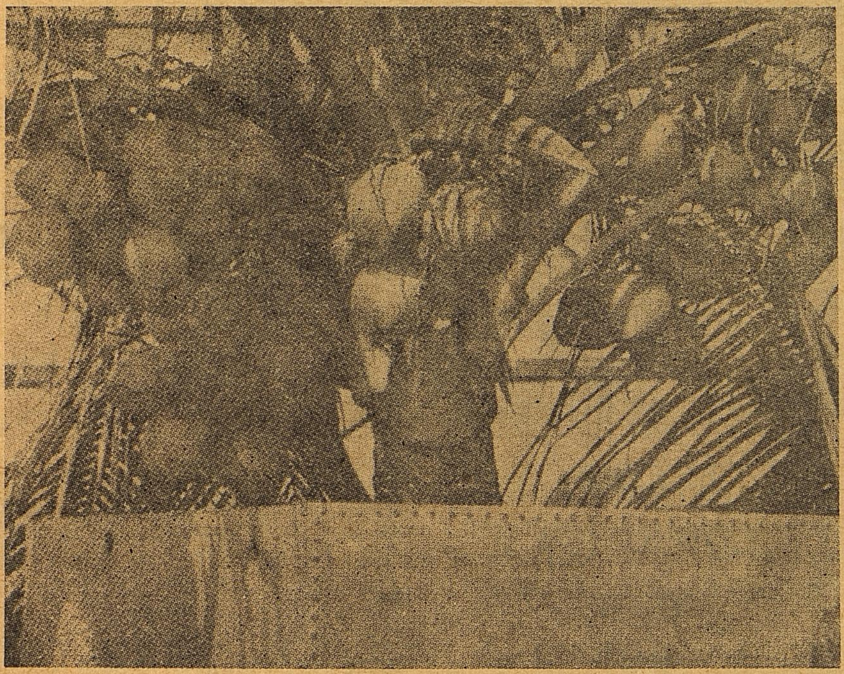
Total soluble solids (per cent) 10.8, total sugars (per cent) 3.4, reducing sugars (per cent) 1.9, starch (per cent) 9.2, titrable acidity 0.14, ascorbic acid (mg/100 g) 10, organoleptic scording 75 per cent, and seed yield 460 kg/ha.

Useful addition

This small fruited pumpkin holds out promise as a useful addition to the group of all cultivated gourds. The small, economic size of fruit, the trailing habit of its vines, its favourable culinary properties and above all, its moderate resistance to pests and diseases and suitability to kitchen and commercial gardens are characters, which put together increase its value.



DWARF COCONUT FOR ROOF GARDEN !



Roof-top Nature Coconut

Judging from the results obtained from experiments on coconut culture in some biological laboratories, it would be possible within a couple of years to multiply the very best coconut palms vegetatively. Tissue culture techniques are being actively employed in coconut in some countries. When such clonal propagation methods are perfected, one can multiply rapidly any kind of coconut palm, the tall, the dwarf, the midget or the micro for their fruits and/or for ornamental purposes. Very small statured and ideal forms of coconut with fruit bunches in attractive colours would be available for planting in homestead gardens, courtyards and even on the terraces of buildings.

Through a special dwarf coconut palm raised at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, a few hundred of planting material were distributed in and around Calcutta during the past ten years. Some of these seedlings were tried even on the roof-gardens at Calcutta.

The roof gardens

The owner had learnt the technique of pebble-culture during one of his tours of Europe which he practised in this case. Burnt clay bricks, broken into small pieces (thickness not more than 3 cm) are filled in large containers (of approximate size 2 m×1.5 m×1 m) made of iron frame fitted with asbestos sheets.

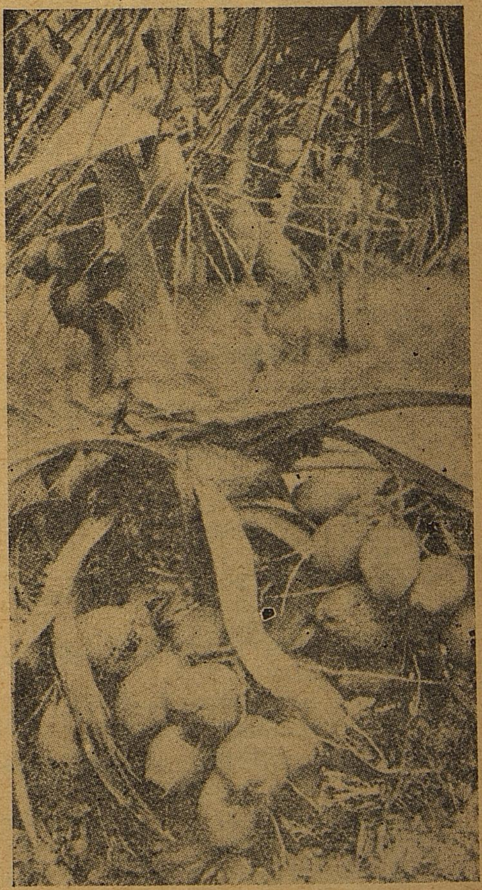
A dwarf coconut seedling has been planted fairly deep in each container, and manured with a very dilute solution of matured organic manure (cattle dung —oil cake) through a set of percolating mud pots partially buried in the container. The mud pots are refilled with the mixture as soon as they are emptied. One of the seedlings commenced flowering by the fourth year of planting and the other is yet to flower. Because of the elevated position and complete exposure, wind hazard has a depressing effect on the seedlings.

Tub-culturing of Coconut

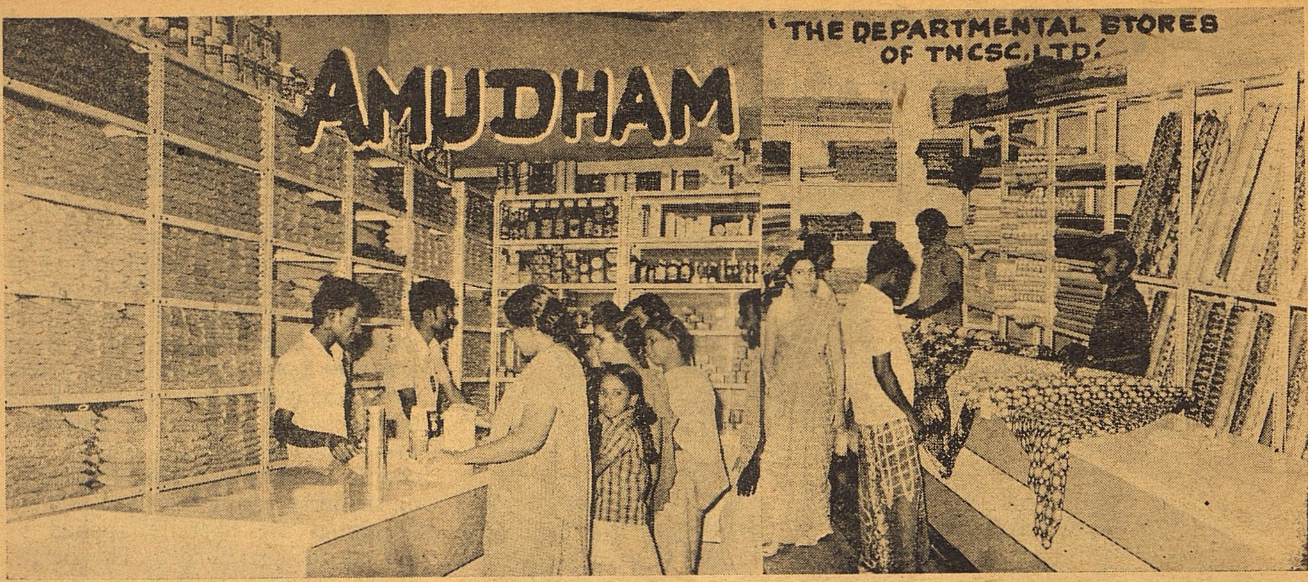
The second most successful tub-culturing of coconuts on a roof garden has been achieved by a couple who are fortunate to have a spacious terrace on a building in Chowringhee, Calcutta. Here all sorts of flowers, vegetables and fruits are grown in pots and wooden cases. The terrace is bedecked with seasonal flowers during winter in spite of the steadily increasing local air pollution. Papayas, large ornamental palms as well as three coconut trees adorn the terrace. The coconut seedlings are planted in large disused water tanks of 1 m×1 m×1 m size. One of the seedlings seen under a large neon display is a special cross between the green dwarf and the tall varieties whereas the other two belong to the orange dwarf variety.

The green dwarf started flowering by the third year of planting and when the pictures were taken (October, 1974) it bore 103 fruits apart from the many button nuts. Even for the kernel value, these fruits would easily fetch Rs. 100 in Calcutta market. But precious seedlings are being raised out of them. The couple maintain a small poultry on the terrace, and seasoned poultry droppings are liberally applied to the coconut seedlings. The height of the seedlings in spite of the pot is not unwidely, and one can harvest the palm without having to climb or to use a ladder.

By
T. V. Antony Davis
I. S. I. Calcutta in Indian Horticulture.



Ripened Coconut resting on ground.



BETTER CONSUMER GOODS AT LESSER COST

NEW ROLE OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION

The Retail Shops of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation in Madras City and Belt area are already selling non-rationed articles like coarse grains, pulses, chillies, soaps, beverages, Vanaspathy and oil varieties. Consequent on the recognition of emergency and proclamation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu the prices of provisions and other articles were normal. But recently due to hoarding of certain articles by the unsocial elements and Black Marketeers the prices of certain articles are going up. In order to arrest the prices of them in the open market and in view of the implementation of the 20 Point Programme the Departmental Stores under the name "Amudham" are now opened by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited in City. So far seven stores are opened and they are functioning at :

1. 75, Harrington Road, Chetput.
2. 473, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk.
3. 24-A, Chamiers Road, Nandanam.
4. Ashok Nagar Housing Board Tenement, Ashok Nagar.
5. MPT Quarters Compound, Tondiarpet.
6. Mint Godown Building, Mint.
7. Anna Nagar Godown Building, Anna Nagar.

Some more Departmental Stores are yet to be started soon.

The object of the opening of the Departmental Stores is the common man should get all varieties of articles at cheaper rates under one roof. The stores are opened to serve the public with the policy of no loss no gain. Certain articles are being sold to the public even lesser than the prices fixed by the producers in order to bring down the prices in the open market which being the motto of the 20 Point Programme. Articles like tea, coffee, coffee-seeds, groceries are very cheap when compared to the leading co-operative stores in the City and other Super Markets.

So far, in the Departmental Stores nearly 300 items of articles are being sold under the categories of Groceries, Toilets, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, Beverages, Soaps etc., and new items are being added gradually as and when demands are received and new stocks are replenished then and there. In the Departmental Stores stalls of National Textile Corporation and Poultry Development Corporation have been housed to sell textiles and eggs and dressed chicken respectively. They have put up their stalls in the Departmental Stores after agreeing to pay the commission for the sales.

Agreements have been made to deal with the products of Dairy Development Corporation for the sale of Ghee and Butter and they too will be supplied in the Departmental Stores soon. Wherever open space is available snacks and soft drinks are proposed to be served to the consumers. The most important feature of the Departmental Stores of the Corporation is that the prices of the prevailing rates of all the adjoining Co-operatives and leading shops are compared and the rates are revised then and there. The salient feature of this, is the purchase of the various items of Groceries, Cosmetics, Soaps etc., at a low price as possible to enable the stores to pass on the maximum benefit to the consumers. The National Textile Corporation Counters at these shops sell all mill cloths at reasonable and cheap rates. Controlled cloth is also being sold there. Poultry products like fresh eggs and dressed chicken from Poultry Development Corporation are also sold at the shops. The consumers are requested to patronise the Departmental Stores and to co-operate in implementing the 20 Point Programme.

WORK OF TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION

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Whether Producer or Consumer Corporation Plays Role of Friend in Need.

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The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited was set up in 1972 to take up trading, including open market operations in paddy, rice and other essential commodities in respect of which it may be necessary, from time to time to undertake measures for price stabilisation. The Corporation commenced its business with effect from 1-7-1972, with its registered Office at No. 14. Thambusamy Road, Kilpauk, Madras-600 010.

The present activities of the Corporation cover the following :

(*a*) Procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities such as paddy and rice, wheat, wheat products, groundnut oil, coarse grains and millets, chillies, vanaspathi, baby and invalid foods and consumer articles (in small quantities).

(*b*) processing paddy (in the Modern Rice Mills and private Mills).

(*c*) Construction of additional godowns for food storage.

(*d*) Undertaking distribution of foodgrains to consumers through Corporation's own retail outlets.

PADDY AND RICE PROCUREMENT

The Corporation is the sole agency of the Government of Tamilnadu, entrusted with the precurement of paddy under levy and open market purchase. The Cooperatives and the FCI act as agents of this Corporation in respect of local procurement in a few areas. In order to ensure that the benefits of procurement by Government agency actually pass on to the producer, the entire procurement is generally under taken on Corporation account by operating a number of Direct Purchase Centres. In the year 1975-76 the Corporation Created a record by procuring 8 lakh tonnes rice; the first five lakh tonnes as procurement and the balance 3 lakh tonnes, to stabilise prices.

The notable achievement is the total elimination of private agencies in the movement of paddy to the other districts for hulling.

In respect of wheat the Corporation is responsible for handling the procurement and distribution of wheat, wheat products and sugar throughout the State.

In addition to the ration articles, the Corporation also undertakes procurement and distribution of pulses, chillies, edible oils, baby and invalid food, soaps, etc. to the consumers at reasonable prices.

Processing of Paddy: The processing of paddy procured by the Corporation is undertaken through 13 Modern Rice Mills owned by the Corporation and through a number of private millers acting as the agents of the Corporation. The corporation has appointed 853 hulling agents throughout the State. The 13 Modern Rice Mills taken over from the Cooperative Sector soon after the formation of this Corporation could not function to the full rated capacity due to a number of factors. The Corporation has taken several steps to ensure the efficient working of the Modern Rice Mills to the full rated capacity and for the production of quality rice from these mills. 3 Mechanical Engineers have been appointed to supervise the working of these mills.

It will not be socially responsible if the activities of the Corporation are confined to wholesale trade alone. In order to set an example as to how retail trade should be conducted, the Corporation has established its own retail outlets at the important places throughout the State. 198 shops are run in Madras city and belt areas to cater to about 5.17 lakhs cardholders. The notable achievement of the Corporation in this direction are the total elimination of private retailers and establishment of enough shops in the city within a short time and avoiding the overcrowding and consequent inconvenience to the consuming public by attaching only about 2000 to 2500 cards per shop.

Apart from ensuring supply to the cardholders the Corporation is also arranging to supply paddy, rice, and other essential commodities to public institutions such as Hospitals, Educational institutions and hostels run for Harijans, persons belonging to Backward class, etc.

In order to ensure the availability of stocks to the consumers at the retail distribution points managed by cooperative, the Corporation has undertaken the distribution of sugar in North Arcot district directly at the business premises of the retailers.

Quality Control: The Civil Supplies Corporation has managed to exercises effective quality control at the various points, such as points of procurement, processing, storage and distribution. **Qualified quality control personnel are posted at these points in order to ensure efficient quality control of commodities procured and issued including the storage and preservation of food grains on scientific basis.** For this purpose, laboratories have been established in all the districts for undertaking detailed analysis of samples.

CENTRAL LABORATORY

In addition to the Regional laboratories in all the regions, a Central laboratory is functioning at Madras. This laboratory is fully equipped with modern appliances. Here, we are having facilities to analyse the quality of the foodgrains like paddy, rice, pulses, coarse grain, wheat and wheat products. Facilities are available to analyse oil seeds & Edible oils also.

Quality control work is being done by the Qualified, trained Technical persons under the guidance of a Technical Officer. Samples drawn at various levels at procuring places and at storage points pass through this laboratory for effecting proper Quality control over the stocks before issuing the stocks to retail outlets for public distribution. *

THE TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED. No. X-406. VEPERY, MADRAS-600 007.

"Venkataswamy Vagheesam Nilayam"

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Telegrams: "HOUSEBANK" Post Box No. 486 Telephone No. 30877, 30878
Secretary 33000

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Paid up Share Capital	—	**Rs. 3,14,38,625**
Loan outstanding against Primary House Mortgage Societies and Building Societies.	—	**Rs. 25,62,23,605**

Long term loans for construction of new houses, additions and improvements etc., repayable in fifteen years are granted to individuals through affiliated societies. Please contact near by Primary Housing or Building Society for information.

Fixed Deposits also accepted.

(Repayment of Principal and Interest payment guaranteed by Government of Tamil Nadu)

		MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL LOAN
1. For Construction of new houses	—	**Rs. 30,000**
2. —do— (Through Rural Housing Societies)	—	**Rs. 10,000**

P. K. PATHMANATHAN, B.A., H.D.C.,
Joint Registrar / Special Officer

TAMIL NADU
ELECTRICITY BOARD

AN APPEAL

South-west monsoon which normally sets in by middle of June has not intensified in Tamil Nadu so far. Consequently the Hydel storages have been depleted and at present the storage is only 148 MU as against a storage of 1,075 MU and 505 MU in 1975 and 1974 respectively. It is therefore necessary to bring down the hydro generation and conserve the available storages in the hydel reservoirs. The Government of Tamil Nadu is therefore constrained to impose a power cut of 25 to 30% on energy consumption on Industries. All efforts are being taken to maximise generation in the Thermal Stations and manage the situation with the above power-cut.

The generation capacity being inadequate to meet the demand a demand cut of 20% to 40% also has been imposed to maintain the frequency within permissible limits to ensure safety of the turbo-sets at Neyveli and Ennore Thermal Stations.

I appeal to all Industrialists and also all other consumers to kindly co-operate with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board by cutting out their non-essential loads and bring down the consumption of electricity. It is also requested that such of those industrialists who have their own captive generating sets may operate them to the maximum extent possible and reduce their offtake from the Grid thereby helping the Board to tide over the present difficult power position.

The power position is being reviewed constantly and appropriate action will be taken promptly to reduce the difficulties caused to the industrialists and other consumers affected by the present restriction and control.

S.P. AMBROSE, I.A.S.,
Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

CONSUMPTION LEVELS OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN TAMIL NADU

FINDINGS OF A STATISTICAL INQUIRY

The Department of Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras conducted at the instance of the Food Department of Tamil Nadu, a sample survey on the level of consumption of certain essential commodities such as Rice, Wheat, Millets, Groundnut Oil, Gingelly Oil, Coconut Oil, Vanaspathi, Refined Oil, Sugar, Jaggery, Coffee-powder, Tea dust, Kerosene, Fire-wood, Charcoal, Baby-food etc. during the months of February and March, 1975.

The survey covered 4,370 rural households in 440 villages of Tamil Nadu and 2,270 Urban house-holds in 20 divisions of Madras District and 96 urban centres of other districts of the State. These households were selected randomly making use of the stratified multi-stage random sampling technique.

An analysis of the data collected in regard to the food habits of the households surveyed, revealed that about 14% of the households in Tamil Nadu are pure rice-eaters, 36% rice millet eaters, 22% rice-wheat eaters and 26% rice-wheat-millet eaters. Consumption of millets was not as popular as the consumption of Wheat in Urban areas of the State.

The per capita consumption of rice per month was of the order of 9.814 kg. for the State, while it was 9.480 kg. in the rural areas and 10.571kg. in the Urban areas. The per capita consumption moved up with the income in the rural areas but, it was more or less stationary in the urban areas for different income groups. The per capita Cereal consumption per day worsk out to 446 gms. or 15.73 ouncesl. About three-fourths of the cereat consumption was in the form of rice in Tamil Nadu.

Monthly per capita consumption of edible oils works out to 530 gms. of which groundnut oil accounted for 276 gms. (52.08%), Gingelly oil, 145 gms. (27.36%) and coconut oil, 97 gms. (18.30%).

Analysis of the data collected in the course of the survey revealed that the per capita consumption of Sugar and Jaggery was 358 gms. and 370 gms. per month respectively.

Baby-food was found to have been consumed in 1.26% of the rural households and 4.76% of the urban households.

The survey established that 91.5% of the rural households and 72.6% of the urban households in Tamil Nadu used Kerosene for lighting purposes. 9% of the rural households and 45% of the urban households were reported to be using Kerosene for cooking purpose. The per capita monthly consumption of Kerosene for the State both for lighting and cooking purposes works out to 0.803 litres.

A study on the per capita consumption of firewood for the State revealed that it was of the order of 20 kg. The survey indicated that the people in the lower income groups rely mostly on firewood for cooking their food etc. in urban areas of the State.

In the rural areas 0.46% of the households and in the urban areas 8.90% of the households were reported to have used charcoal.

In regard to the households electrified it was observed that 18% of the rural households and 55% of the urban households were electrified.

Invest in TNSCB CASH CERTIFICATES and Earn Interest upto 17.75%

Amount initially deposited	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1000/-
Amount payable at the end of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36 months	131.80	329.50	659.00	1318.00
48 months	144.60	361.50	723.00	1446.00
60 months	158.50	396.25	792.50	1585.00
61 months	168.00	420.00	840.00	1680.00
72 months	184.50	461.25	922.50	1845.00
84 months	204.30	510.75	1021.50	2043.00
96 months	226.30	565.75	1131.50	2263.00
108 months	250.60	626.50	1253.00	2506.00
120 months	277.50	693.75	1387.50	2775.00

Our schemes to help small investors are as under:

Maturity value at the end of the period	Rs. 25/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1000/-
Amount initially payable for deposits maturing at:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36 months	18.97	37.94	75.88	379.40	758.80
48 months	17.29	34.58	69.16	345.80	691.60
60 months	15.77	31.54	63.08	315.40	630.80

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Grams: URBANK Phone: 20367 (3 lines) Telex: MS 7225

TNSC-124/75

INTEREST OF INDIAN WORKERS MIGRATING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR WORK

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION MOOTED

The Hon'ble Union Labour Minister, Thiru K. V. Raghuhatha Reddy told a News Conference held in New Delhi recently that the Union Government was thinking of introducing legislation to protect the interests of workers, both skilled and unskilled, who migrated to other countries.

Freed bonded labour

Thiru P. K. Dave, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, inaugurated a Rs. 5 lakh rehabilitation scheme for the freed bonded labourers in Thalavadi. They are being given three acres of agricultural lands besides a credit of Rs. 2,500/- for meeting, among other things, cultivation expenses for raising ragi on the lands gifted to them and purchasing bullocks and ploughs.

The Adviser said that the minimum wage in Tamil Nadu for the agricultural labourers had been fixed as Rs. 5/- per day both for men and women and that this assured, steady and fair wage would help to maximise production. He urged the beneficiaries under the rehabilitation scheme to strive for larger production utilising the help extended to them.

E.S.I. Hospital at K.K. Nagar before year-end

The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to increase the bed strength of the ESI Hospital, coming up in K.K. Nagar in Madras from 206 at the time of commissioning to 500 subsequently, in view of the extension of the ESI scheme to more sectors of establishments and also to those in the monthly income range of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

Apart from sanctioning adequate funds for running the hospital, Government has sanctioned three units of five doctor-type ESI dispensaries, two at Perambur and another at Tambaram to benefit 31,000 and 13,000 families respectively.

Minimum wages for workers in Snuff industry

The minimum rates of wages for workers employed in snuff industry have been revised by the Tamil Nadu Government with effect from 1-8-1976. The revised wages will be Rs. 1.05 for converting one kg. of tobacco into snuff in cases where all the processes are done by manual labour, 73 paise per kg. where all the processes except the grinding is carried on by manual labour and 58 paise per kg. where grinding and mixing are done by machine.

Though only piece rates have been fixed, it has been ordered that the minimum daily wages payable to the workers should be Rs. 7.50.

Panel on Cinema employees wages

A three member committee handed by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Minimum Wages), Madras has been constituted to advise the Government on fixation of minimum wages for employment in the exhibition side of cinema industry. The committee will submit its report in six months.

Refresher course for Labour Officers

Inaugurating a 3-day refresher course for officials in charge of the implementation of labour laws in Transport Corporations, at the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Thiru G. Kamalaratnam, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour stressed that the officers taking decisions at the management level should give due regard to the views of the labour officers and that the latter should give proper advice based on the facts of each case.

Thiru M. P. Singaravelu, Judicial Officer, Labour Legal Advisory Cell, who presided over the function appealed to officers to look at Labour Problems with a humanitarian attitude and to instil confidence in workmen approaching them with problems.

Two more rest houses for workers

Inaugurating a child care centre at Thiru Vi. Ka. Nagar, Madras Thiru R. V. Subramanian, I.A.S., Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, stated that two more rest houses, one at Ootacamund and the other at Kodaikanal will be constructed by the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board besides those already proposed at Mahabalipuram and Courtallam. Thiru A. Padmanabham, I.A.S., Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour and Employment Department presided over the function. Thiru G. Kamalaratnam, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour said that the opening of Child Care Centres was one of the various welfare schemes financed by the Board.

P. F. Arrears

The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras announced that the total accumulated arrears from employees to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) during 1979-76 came to Rs. 1.63 crores. Out of this, the 13 nationalised textile mills Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry alone accounted for Rs. 63 lakhs.

More Shop-Councils

Inaugurating a training programme for shop souncil representatives of the English Electric Company, the Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department announced that Tamil Nadu industries employing less than 500 workers propose to form shop councils — initially some 60—to improve production and relations between workers and management. The large industries already have about 190 councils.

Seminar on industrial safety

Inaugurating a three day seminar on Industrial Safety for the Supervisory staff in Chemical and Engineering factories at the SIPCOT industrial complex at Ranipet, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras said that the number of accidents in Tamil Nadu which was 25,000 during 1973-74 had come down to 20,500 in 1974-75 due to various precautionary measures undertaken by the factories and that the number of fatal cases was also reduced from 50 cases in 1973-74 to 24 cases the next year. He said that production and productivity would certainly increase if accidents were reduced.

NATION REGAINS

SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE 1975-76

Aid to Craftsmen & Workers

- Rs. 47.2 million provided to clear accumulated stocks of handloom cloth.

- 13 intensive development projects and 20 export promotion centres taking shape to revitalise and develop handloom industry.

- Quality and availability of people's cloth improved. Retail outlets for supply since July 1975 increased to 46,694, 80 per cent of them in rural areas.

- Over 1,181 national permits issued for easier flow of essential commodities by road throughout the country.

- Shop councils and joint councils to enable workers' participation in industry, set up in over 617 undertakings, including 47 Central public sector concerns.

davp. 76/92

Working of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act

General : The Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, which was enacted in the year 1958 to regulate the conditions of work in restaurants and residential hotels in the State, came into force on and from 8-4-1959. It continued to be in force during the year 1974-75 in the whole State of Tamil Nadu.

Registration of the Catering Establishments

The Act provides for the registration of Catering Establishments within 30 days from the date of commencement of work in the case of new Catering Establishments and for renewal of such Registration Certificates thereafter every Financial year on payment of the prescribed fees. During the year under report 1,604 new Catering Establishments with employees and 980 establishments without employees were brought on the Registers under the said Act. 8,798 Catering Establishments had applied either for initial registration or for renewal during the year 1974—75.

A sum of Rs. 16,979.50 was realised by way of fees towards initial registration of Catering Establishments and Rs. 1,07,765.50 by way of fees towards renewal of registration of Catering Establishments during the year.

Hours of Work

The Act restricts the maximum daily and weekly hours of work of the employees in Catering Establishments to 9 and 48 hours respectively and in the case of young persons, the hours of work are restricted to 5 hours per day. Restrictions are also placed on the extent of overtime work that can be expected from the employees. The daily hours of work including overtime work shall not exceed 10 hours on any day and the total hours of overtime work shall not also exceed 50 hours in any quarter. The Act prohibits the employment of children in any Catering Establishments. The employment of women and young persons between the hours of 9-00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. is also prohibited under the Act. Compliance with the above provisions was fairly satisfactory, except in the case of small Catering Establishments for which prosecutions were launched wherever contraventions were noticed.

Rest Intervals

The employment of persons continuously for more than 5 hours without allowing an interval of atleast half-an-hour for rest is prohibited. This provision has been generally complied with.

Weekly Holidays

Every employee has to be allowed a holiday of one whole day every week. This provision has been generally complied with.

Leave

The Act requires the grant of Annual Leave with wages to every employee, who has worked for not elss than 240 days during a calendar year at the rate of one day for every twenty days of work performed by him and that in the case of young persons at the rate of one day of every fifteen days of work performed by him in the subsequent calendar year. The provisions relating to leave and holidays were generally observed.

Appeals against discharge or dismissal of employees in catering establishments under Section 19 (2) of the Act

At the beginning of the year 47 appeals were pending and during the year 80 appeals were filed under Section 19 (2) of the Act before the appellate authorities (Labour Officers) 89 appeals were disposed of by them during the year under report, 38 appeals were pending at the end of the year. In a total of 89 appeals disposed of, the Labour Officer ordered reinstatement in 11 cases and awarded compensation in 25 cases.

Prosecutions and Convictions

152 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 783 prosecutions were sanctioned during the year against the employers of catering establishments for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act and Rules. In 2 cases, prosecution sanctioned were subsequently cancelled because the employers remitted the registration fees before the cases were actually filled in the Court and they were let off with a warning. Out of 781 cases filed in the Court, 680 cases were disposed of resulting in 656 convictions while 23 cases accused were admonished, 1 case was withdrawn from the Court. The remaining 253 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 20,262/- was realised during the year as fine for contravention of the provisions of the Act and Rules. The prosecutions mainly related to non-maintenance of Registers and Notices, non-submission of Return and failure to apply for initial registration and renewal of Registration Certificates.

Health of the Workers Employed

The medical examination of every employee within one month from the date of his appointment by a medical Officer and a subsequent periodical examination year after year has been made obligatory with a view to avoiding the risk of spreading communicable diseases. This provision was enforced by the Inspectors during the year.

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Child Care Centre for Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar

LABOUR WELFARE BOARD'S NEW PROPOSALS

A Child Care Centre at Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar to be run by the Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar Mathar Nalvazhvu Sangam with the financial assistance of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board was inaugurated by Thiru R. V. Subramanian, I.A.S., Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 10-7-1976 at Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar.

Thiru A. Padmanabhan, I.A.S., Special Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department, who presided over the function congratulated the Mathar Sangam and its office bearers who came forward to undertake to run the Child Care Centre. He also appreciated the location of the place *i.e.*, Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar where industrial workers live in large numbers. He advised the Sangam to go ahead with the functioning of the Sangam and promised that the Government would render all help to the Sangam to run the Centre. He hoped that the Sangam would undertake other welfare measures like tailoring courses and medical care to the Children in the Centre.

Thiru G. Kamalaratnam, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras who spoke on this occasion, explained the background of opening of a Child Care Centre, at Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar. The Child Care Centre at Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar, now opened, is one of the welfare schemes financed by the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board. He expressed his best wishes for the efficient functioning of the Child Care Centre.

Thiru G. Balaram and Thiru D. Janakiraman the members of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board addressed the workers and conveyed their good wishes.

Inaugurating the Child Care Centre, Thiru R. V. Subramanian, I.A.S., Adviser to the Go ernor of Tamil Nadu distributed milk to the Children in the Centre on this occasion and praised the location of Child Care Centre at Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar and said that the implementation of welfare schemes to the labour is one of the 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister which the Government of Tamil Nadu is striving effectively to implement. He also said that the problems of the Labourers will be given due and sympathetic consideration by Government will not hesitate to meet their genuine demands.

He added that two more rest houses, one at Ooty and the other at Kodaikanal will be constructed by the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board besides the rest houses at Mamallapuram and Courtallam already proposed to be constructed by the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board. He stated that Ten Labour Welfare Centres are run by the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board in Tamil Nadu where the children of employees between the age group 3 to 5 are given milk, food and proper education. He expressed that medical check up will be made available for the Children in the Labour Welfare Centres. Employees' wives and daughters are trained in tailoring in the Welfare Centres. They are given cloth etc. free of cost. They are given free training. They are also being paid a sum of Rs. 30 p.m. as stipend which will help a long way. The workers expressed that there is some difficulty in getting admission in the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram. A separate ward in the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram with 24 beds is proposed to be constructed solely for the workers and their families, with the fund of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board. An office building for the Labour Welfare Board is proposed to be constructed at Teynampet for housing the office which will also be let out for others to get recurring income to the Fund.

Thiru K. Kannayyan, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board, proposed a vote of thanks. Earlier, Thirumathi Vanaja Jagadeesan, President of Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar Mathar Nalvazhvu Sangam welcomed the officials and the gathering.

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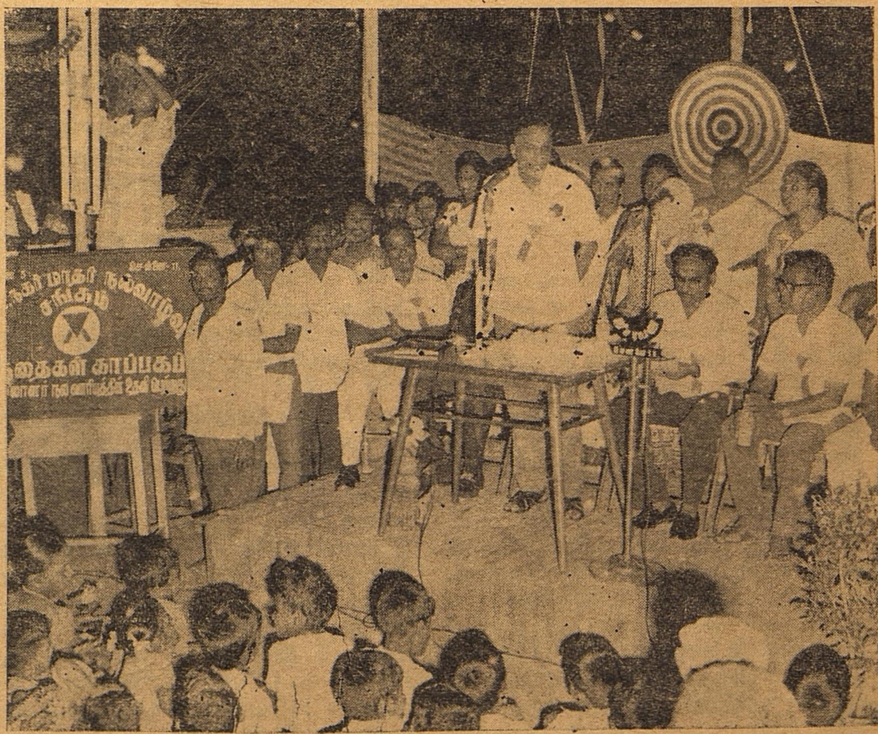
Thiru R. V. Subramanian Adviser Inaugurating the Child Care Centre at Thiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar



Plea to Include Family Welfare in E. S. I. Activities

RECOMMENDATION OF NATIONAL SEMINAR OF I. L. O

The National Seminar on the Role of Labour Administrations in Population Education and Family Planning for the organised sector in India sponsored by the Government of India and the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (U.N. F.P.A.) has recommended a number of measures to revitalise the programme among the 19.3 million workers.

An important recommendation is that the ESI Corporation should make family welfare planning an integral part of the medical care it provides.

The seminar has recommended that family welfare planning should either be included in the E.S.I. Act or in the medical benefits scheme in agreement with the State Governments and that the E.S.I. Hospitals should be equipped for family planning operations and post operation care of the acceptors.

It has also recommended that the Central Board of Workers Education should include population issue and family life education in its training programmes.

Yet another recommendation of the seminar is that the State Family Planning Departments should make it compulsory for all medical doctors working in the organised sector to have the skill necessary for performing sterilisations. Labour administrators, labour officers, labour welfare officers and trade union leaders should be given training in population and family welfare education.

REFRESHER COURSE OF LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS

The Tamil Nadu Government has accorded sanction for conducting two orientation courses in financial year for labour welfare officers in public and private sector undertakings. The Government has fixed a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 20 trainees for each course with a duration of 10 weeks. The Director of Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras has been permitted to collect Rs. 300/- from each candidate as tuition fees. Sanction has also been accorded to the institute to incur an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 for each course.

TAKE OVER OF SICK UNITS—CALL FOR URGENT APPROVAL

The compact bi-partite committee of the National Apex Body for the private sector which investigated lay-off, retrenchment, closure and apprehended closure in 15 units in different industries has said in its report that wherever prosperous or otherwise better managed units in this field agree to take over marginal or sick units through appropriate legal process, such proposals should be accorded urgent approval by the Government, through an inter-departmental Committee on a case to case basis.

The Committee suggested that the progress of the units that are taken over should be monitored. It should be reported to the National Apex Body to ensure implementation.

TAMIL AND TELUGU EDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT NEWS

Thiru V. C. Shukla, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting announced that two more language editons of " Employment News " in Tamil and Telugu would be added soon to the existing four Editions—English, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu. Steps were being taken for their distribution through rural post offices for the benefit of people living in remote areas. The circulation had already touched 2.40 lakh figure within a short time.

LABOUR RELATIONS IN A LARGER PERSPECTIVE

In his inaugural speech delivered at a Seminar on " Law, Labour and Social Change " organised by the Regional Director of Workers Education, Madras and the Indian Institute of Personnel Management, the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru Mohan Lal Sukhadia said that social change in the desired direction happened not through legislation only, but through mental revolution. He called for co-operation from labour and management in bringing about a new social order, the object of which was the balance the interets of all sections of our people for the common good and well being of one and all. He also said that the rapid industrial growth in the country had brought to light ' both our strength and our weakness ' and that there had to be a change in the thinking and style of functioning of both labour and management.

Stressing that industrial harmony was a pre-requisite to orderly social change, the Governor said that higher production and productivity, cost reduction and quality improvement should be as much the concern of labour as it was of management.

WORKING OF LABOUR LAWS IN TAMIL NADU SATISFACTORY

The Honourable Union Labour Minister, Thiru K. V. Raghunatha Reddi who held discussions with the Advisers to the Governor of Tamil Nadu and Secretaries to Labour, Revenue, Agriculture and Social Welfare Departments said that the implementation of various Labour Laws in Tamil Nadu was ' Very Satisfactory.'

The Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department said that out of 217 industries in Tamil Nadu, there was workers' participation in 191.

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TAMIL NADU OPENS BOOK BANKS FOR SCHOOLS ALSO

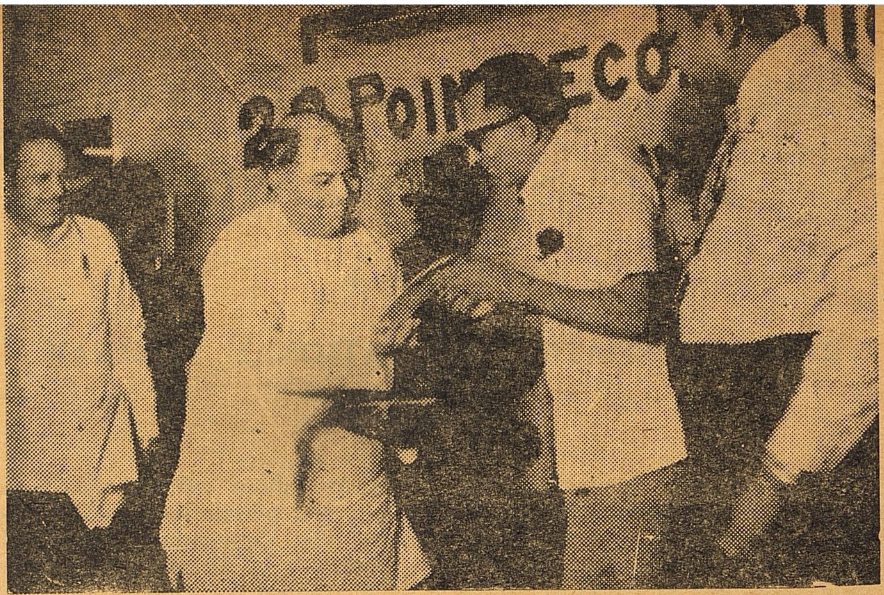
DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE
Director of School Education, Tamil Nadu

Our children and youth are the inheritors of the future. Our future as a nation is bound up with their education. As our country's human resources constitute its greatest asset, it is our duty to give them all the facilities for qualitative learning. It is in this context that we have to appreciate item nineteen in the 20-Point Programme of our dynamic Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi. The Book Bank scheme is an important plank of the 20 Point Economic Programme.

In her clarion call to the nation in 1975, our Prime Minister stressed the importance of starting BOOK BANKS in all our educational institutions for the children of socially and economically weaker sections of society. The idea has caught on in Tamil Nadu and a wonderful response has been received from every quarter. The Directorate of School Education has provided the leadership to encourage the opening of Voluntary Book Banks in all schools in Tamil Nadu this year.

There is great need for such useful service. In one district it has been roughly estimated that about 20 per cent of the pupils in elementary and middle schools and 10 per cent of the pupils in high schools do not have text-books. They need text-books now at the beginning of the academic year itself. Their parents are so poor that they cannot afford to buy text-books for their children.

The drive started by the Directorate of School Education has met with encouraging response in every district. At the Conference of Educational Officers at Ootacamund last May, the scheme was highlighted and a Book Bank Exhibition of the Nilgiris district schools was opened by Thiru R.V. Subrahmanian, I.A.S. Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu. Not less than 17,440 books were collected for Book Banks to benefit 4,258 pupils at a cost of Rs. 22,947.



On 11-7-76 Prof. Nurul Hassan Union Education Minister opened an exhibition of Book Bank for Madras City Schools at Nehru Stadium. The above photo shows Thiru R. V. Subrahmanian, Adviser to Governor presenting a souvenir to the Union Minister

BIGGEST BOOK BANK

Madras City schools have started Book Banks in all schools with the co-operation of students, parents, public and social organisations. About 2 lakh text-books, old and new, have been collected which cost over Rs. 3 lakhs to benefit 55,695 students. The Union Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan opened this biggest ever Book Bank Exhibition in the city. The same enthusiasm is clearly visible in all the educational districts all over Tamil Nadu. Districts like Krishnagiri, The Nilgiris and Thanjavur have introduced the scheme in all their schools. Other districts, it is hoped, will complete the scheme in all their schools shortly.

His Excellency Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu, has expressed his appreciation in the following words :

> "The 20-Point Economic Programme pays special attention to the Student Community. We have achieved remarkable results during the last one year and the students are reaping substantial benefits. Book Banks will be a further help to them. Voluntary agencies can do a lot in this direction. The fact that more than two lakh books worth about Rs. 3 lakhs are proposed to be distributed to the pupils of weaker sections of society is an encouraging sign of popular response to this scheme."

The participation of various organisations in this worthwhile scheme has to be appreciated. This laudable scheme is riding the crest of popular enthusiasm. Pupils give away their old text-books for Book Banks. Parents donate money to buy new text-books for Book Banks. Teachers, Parent-Teacher Associations, Headmasters' Associations, Elementary School Teachers' Association, Lions Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Merchants' Association, School Managements and School Co mmittees have co-operated immensely in this new adventure.

A few illustrations are worth mentioning :—

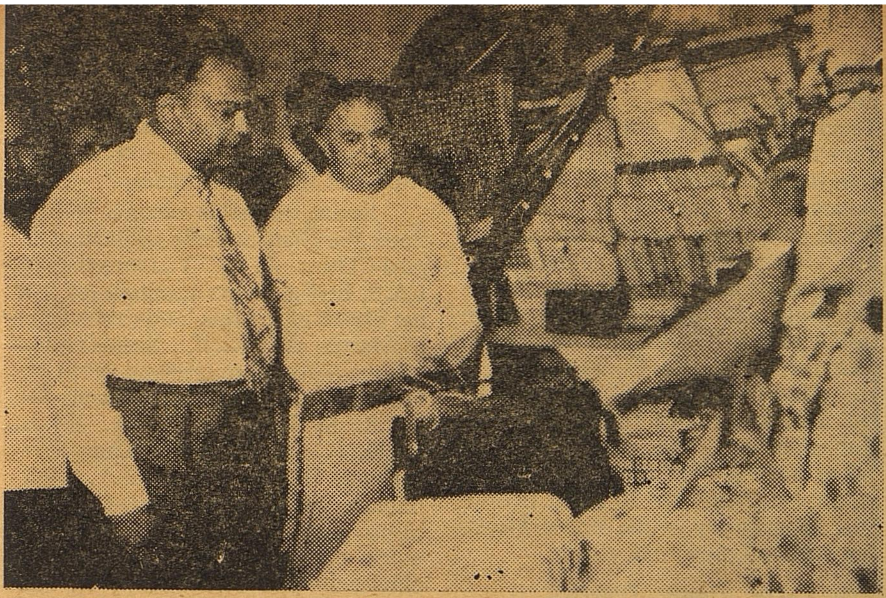
(1) The Federation of Unrecognised Schools in Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs. 1,000 worth of text-books to needy Corporation Schools for starting Book Banks.

(2) The Parents Association of Tarachand Galada Jain Vidyalaya Association with P.J. Gupta Middle School, Ambattur and Arul Perunjothi School, Tondayarpet has donated about 2,000 dictionaries worth about Rs. 12,000 for Book Banks in City Schools.

(3) In a village called Nagarasampatty in Krishnagiri Educational District, the out-going S.S.L.C. students donated Rs. 100 from out of money collected for fare-well party to start a Book Bank in their school.

(4) The Presidents of High School Building Committees in Krishnaigiri and Hosur have contributed Rs. 550 and Rs. 310 respectively for starting Book Banks in their Schools.

(5) In the remote forest-ridden tiny village of Anchetty, the local teachers donated an amount of Rs. 50 to start a Book Bank in their village school.



(6) In Krishnagiri Town the elite of the place have donated Rs. 900 for buying new books for the Book Bank in the Municipal middle school.

(7) In the elementary school at Kaveripattinam, the resourceful Headmaster has got all the books bound and put covers on them before distribution to poor pupils of his school. He has also kept up a good pictorial representation about the utility of the Book Bank prominently near the school compound on the main road to catch up the imagination of one and all.

Apart from voluntary donations for Book Banks, Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs worth of text-books for Book Banks from the Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society. These books have been supplied to pupils in primary and middle schools in various districts this year.

Good Community Response

Community participation has been forthcoming in a large measure to the Book Bank Scheme and this is a good thing for education. It is obvious that without the community's co-operation in education, it will be difficult to achieve progress appreciably in schools. It is essential that official action and programmes based on public initiative should move forward in close harmony. There is also the need for a systematic and sustained programme for mobilising community effort for education. **Through a willing community much can be done to tone up our educational institutions.** Only when the school is seen to be a community responsibility that reflects the community, when a community is judged by its schools, will the right attitudes grow up to ensure school improvement in quality.

The Book Bank programme bridges students, teachers, parents and public. It bridges school and society. People are made society-conscious and school-conscious. They are enabled to look after the needs and interests of poor students. Thus the objectives of the Book Bank programme are noble and laudable. There is dynamism, self-help and self-development in which teachers, students, parents and the Government all join in.

The Book Bank is a service agency as well as a teaching agency. The Book Bank aims not only to educate a child but to create in him the desire to educate himself. **It also helps the child to develop a sound attitude towards books which have to last even after he uses them for a year. The Book Bank is really a "live workshop."**

The Book Bank is useful in many ways. It not only helps in bringing in additional enrolment but also in enticing the dropouts. If there is a Book Bank in every school, poor parents will have no objection to send their children continually to school. The Book Bank aids in admission and promotion of pupils and works against their stagnation and wastage.

The Book Bank programme, to be effective, must be properly organised in each school. The Headmaster must take active interest. All enthusiastic teachers should be involved. A register of access and issue of text-books should be maintained. The books should be carefully taken back, bound and used for students next year. New and old text-books should be added from time to time.

It will be useful if teachers and Headmasters convene meetings from time to time and review the progress of the scheme. Guidelines could be drawn up for the efficient functioning of Book Banks, for the records to be kept and for selection of beneficiaries. Such a review committee may be formed in each range and educational district. Shields and other prizes may be awarded for the best schools and teachers who do commendable work.

The Book Bank Scheme is not personality based or a current year programme. It is an on-going process for all time. It is part and parcel of the regular activity of any school like the library or laboratory. It is hoped that Headmasters, teachers and parents will consider it as a permanent feature in their schools and promote it in all ways.

Union Education Minister being taken round the Book Bank exhibition on 11—8—76

BOOK BANKS FOR ALL SCHOOLS IN KRISHNAGIRI EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

Krishnagiri Educational District has become the first Educational District in the State where Book Banks are started in all the 41 High Schools and 881 Elementary Schools.

An information survey conducted last March under the guidance of Thiru N. Ramanathan, District Educational Officer, Krishnagiri revealed, that out of more than 1,12,000 pupils studying in all the Elementary Schools, about 20 per cent of the pupils were not having the important text books. Similarly in respect of High Schools, out of about 17,200 students, about 10% of students were not having the text books. These pupils needed text books during that academic year itself. Their parents are so poor that they cannot afford to buy them for their children. Indeed that survey was an eye opener !

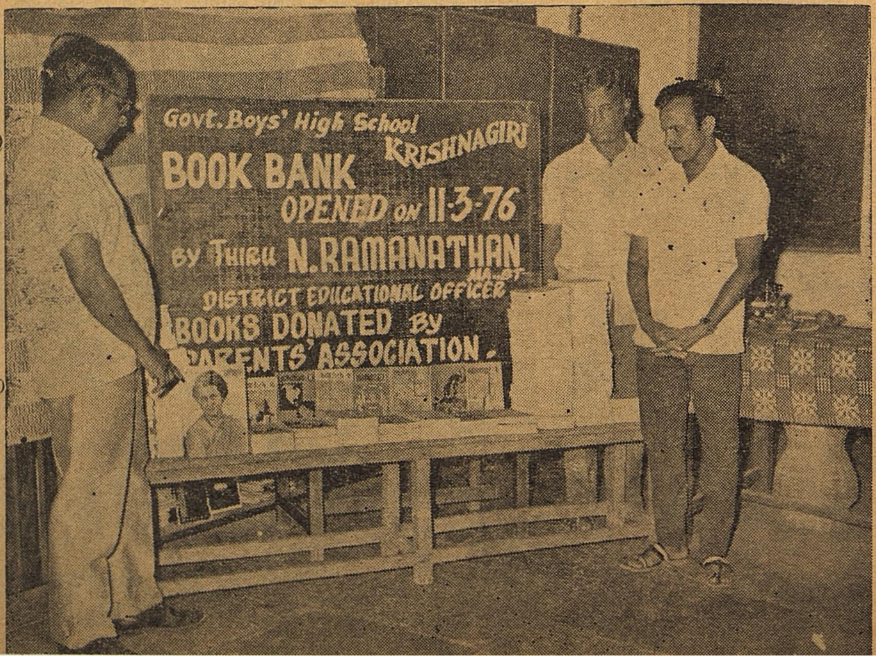
The Teachers' Association in this District took up the leadership in a realistic manner and organised a drive for collection of money as well as text books, old or new, for this purpose. The drive met with an encouraging response as 40,000 books are collected for the book banks and used for about 22,000 students till now. The teachers and the public are not resting on their cars even todays.

For this laudable scheme which is riding the crest of popular enthusiasm here, there is all round response every where. The Parents Teachers' Associations, the Secondary Schools Headmasters' Association, the Elementary School Teacher's Associations, the Lions Club, the Shole-sale Merchants' Association, are all involved and geared their mechanism and the response is tremendous. It is pertinent to mention here that Krishnagiri Educational District being the Constituency of the Hon'ble Finance Minister of the Government of India, Thiru C. Subramaniam, the people of this place have shown more enthusiasm in implementing the 20 Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister with mission and vision.

Tea Party Money Diverted !

To cite a few, in a village called Nagarasampatty the outgoing S.S.L.C. students imposing on themselves, strict stringency voluntarily out their farewell tea-party expenditure to a little extent, and donated a nucleus amount of Rs. 100/- to start Book Bank forthwith when the District Educational Officer made his appeal last year.

In Krishnagiri and Hosur the President of the High School Building Committees liberally donated Rs. 550/- and Rs. 310/- respectively and purchased text books forthwith for this purpose. Even the remote forest-ridden tiny toy-like village called Anchetty is no exception as the local teachers gave a seedling amount of Rs. 50/- to start, the Book Bank in their village on the day itself. In Krishnagiri Town the elite of the place donated Rs. 900/- for the purchase of new books for the book bank to be opened, in the last academic year itself to a particular Municipal Middle Schools. This imaginative programme of our Prime Minister gradually gained snow-ball momentum by the unstinted and untiring efforts of the local teachers.



Seeing our achievements in Book Bank, the District Collector, Dharmapuri Thiru T. S. Vijayaraghavan, I.A.S, first gave his appreciation and his blessings for this laudable scheme in March, 1976 itself. Similar felicitations were also received from the Director of School Education, Dr. H. S. S. Lawrence, M.A., M.A., Ed.D. (Colm.) and the Chief Educational Officer, Thiru V. A. Sivagnanam, M.A., B.T. These felicitations gave us further impetus to work out details and to function efficiently and scientifically in running the Book Banks as a model to others since achievement in the past is an incentive for the future.

In one Elementary School at Kaveripattinam, the resourceful Headmaster got all the books bound and put covers over them and distributed them for the poor pupils of his school. He has also kept up a good pictorial representation about the utility of the book bank prominently near the school compound on the main road to catch up the imagination of one and all.

Seminar for Guide-Lines

To keep up the good name in the function of the Book Banks in this District, the Secondary School Headmasters Association convened a seminar in the month of June, 1976 and reviewed their work individually school by school. They discussed the guide-lines for the efficient functioning of the book banks by presenting papers giving details, the Registers to be kept in each school, the criteria for the selection of beneficiaries etc. They also discussed about the propagation and implementation of the other items of the 20 Point Programme by getting up an Exhibition shortly scouting the new talents of the Art Masters in the Secondary Schools.

There is a Review Committee of the Book Banks at the District level having men of academic experience and team spirit, who are taking leadership in a realistic manner for the efficient implementation of the imaginative programme. They had a plan of awarding Shields, Certificates and other prizes for the best schools and teachers who do commendable work in this scheme.

Source: District Educational Officer, Krishnagiri.

P. O. SAVINGS PRIZE INCENTIVE SCHEME PRIZE WINNERS IN TAMIL NADU

The Fifth Draw of the prize under the Post Office Savings Prize Incentive Scheme was held on July 31, 1976 at Rajaji Hall, Madras. This is the first time, the draw is being held outside Delhi. The purpose of the prize scheme is to promote small savings and thereby build up resources for planned purposes.

The first prize of Re. one lakh went to Thiru Bans Narayan Misra of Ragaul, U.P.

Five second prizes of Rs. 50,000 each went to Tmt. Mayavati Srivastan, Kanpur ; Tmt. Nilavathy Narayan Sankoli, Karwar ; Thiru Hari Charan Sharma (Sonipet,N.W.) Thiru Bipul Chandra Phookan, Sibsagar (Assam) and Tmt. Satyavati Rajkumari, New Delhi.

Tamil Nadu got three fourth prizes of Rs. 5,000 each and 37 fifth prizes of Rs. 500 each and 294 sixth prizes of Rs. 50 each.

The details of the results relating to Tamil Nadu fourth and fifth prizes are given below. As regards sixth prizes of Rs. 50 each all code numbers ending with the following three digits have won prizes. 1. 324 ; 2. 140; 3. 980.

Result of the Draw of Prizes of Post Offices Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme, July 1976 (*Tamil Nadu*) :

Fourth Prize—Rs. 5000.

Account Number	*Name of the Office and H.O.*
2570623	Kandachipuram — Vriddachalam, H.O.
1093801	Harrington Road— Chetput H. O.
2400780	Omalur Cutcherry — Suramangalam H.O.

Fifth Prize—Rs. 500

Account Number	*Name of the Office and H.O.*
3400547	Kattukanur—Arni H.O.
815018	DSSC—Coonoor H.O.
130470	Kumbakonam H.O.— Aduthurai.
1830603	Kallathurthandalai — Lalgudi H.O.
1751837	Jalakantapuram — Suramangalam H.O.
1507444	Pulivalam—Srirangam H.O.
104196	Thiruvaiyaru— Thanjavur H.O.
860113	Jawaharnagar— Tirunelveli Ind H.O.
3100687	Nayudumangalam — T.V. Malai H.O.
171200	Kayamoli—Tuticorin H.O.
1254101	K. V. Kuppam — Vellore H.O.
249308	Pudupet--Cheput H.O.
275474	Modakurichi—Erode H.O.
120220	Suchindram—Nager-coil H.O.
393255	Yellowbound — Ootacamund H.O.
340171	Amaravatinagar — Pollachi H.O.
4166150	Guindy Industrial Estate (St. Thomas Mount H.O.)
654557	Tisayanvillai — Srivaikundam
1760436	Town Hall Road — Tallakulam
3448546	T. Nagar South — (T. Nagar)
636018	Senkulam—TrichiH.O.
46980	Ambalur—Tirupattur
718250	Vellore H.O.
393483	Coimbatore Collectorate
2103347	Cuddalore H.O.
910749	Vijayamangalam
736368	Krishnagiri H.O.
486971	Washermenpet
917835	Madurai H.O.
701310	Achalpuram—Mayuram
310323	Sikkal, Nagapatinam
1108146	Pondicherry H.O.
3301382	Panaikulam—Ramnad
2702436	Poonamallee
4510820	Ashoknagar (T.nagar)
4400936	Uthukotta - Tiiruvallur
410011	Tiruvarur H.O.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU FINANCE DEPARTMENT, MADRAS NOTIFICATION

It is notified for general information that the outstanding balance of the 4.75 per cent Madras Loan, 1976 issued in terms of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Finance Department, Notification No. 21 (L) W.M. 1/64, dated 4th August, 1964 will be repaid at part on the 24th August, 1976 with all interest due upto and including 23rd August, 1976. *No interest will accrue on the loan from and after the 24th August, 1976, subject, however, to the exception mentioned in paragraph 2 below.*

2. The Government of Tamil Nadu would in due course be announcing the terms of a new open market loan to be issued this year. Holders of the 4.75 per cent Madras Loan, 1976 will be given the option of converting their holdings into the new loan *at par*. Those exercising this option will also be entitled to receive interest on their holdings upto the date immediately preceding the date of floatation, at a rate which will not be lower than the rate of interest on the expiring loan. Holders who wish to avail themselves of the conversion facility should not, therefore, tender their securities for repayment at this stage.

3. Holders of 4.75 per cent Madras Loan, 1976 who wish to encash their holdings should, to facilitate repayment on the due date, tender their securities at the Public Debt Office, Treasury, Sub-Treasury, or branch of the State Bank of India or its Subsidiary Banks where they are enfaced / registered for payment of interest, on or after the 10th August, 1976. The securities should be tendered for repayment after they have been duly discharged on their reverse as under :—

(*a*) In the case of Promissory Notes—

" Received the principal of this Note. "

(*b*) In the case of Stock Certificates—

"Received the principal due on this Stock Certificate."

It should be particularly noted that at places where the treasury work is done by a branch of the State Bank of India or any of its Subsidiary Bank, the securities, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates, should be tendered at the branch of the bank concerned and *not* at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury.

4. Holders who wish to receive payment at places other than those where the securities have been enfaced for payment should send them duly discharged to the Public Debt Office concerned by registered and insured post. The Public Debt Office will make payment by issuing a draft payable at any Treasury/Sub-Treasury or branch of the State Bank of India or its Subsidiary Banks conducting Government treasury work, in the State of Tamil Nadu.

DIPR/34736/76 S. Guhan,

Secretary to Government.

TNPSC Advt. No. 25

Applications are invited for the following posts :—

I. **Fifteen Assistant Dental Surgeons** (SC & ST—3, BC—4, and OC—8).

Pay : Rs. 525—25—600—30—690—35—900—p.m.

Age : Below 30 years.

In the case of candidates belonging to SC and ST who do not possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification—below 35 years.

Qualification :

(*i*) a degree in Dental Surgery or

(*ii*) L.D.S. or L.D.Sc. qualification of a body recognised by the Dental Council of India.

II. **Five Inspectors of Boilers** (SC & ST—1, BC—1 and OC—3).

Pay : Rs. 575-25-600-40-1,000 p.m.

Age : Above 25 years and below 35 years.

NOTE : The minimum age limit of 25 years will apply to SC and ST and BC also. In the case of candidates belonging to SC and ST who do not possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification—below 40 years.

Qualification :

(*i*) A degree in Mechanical Engineering or a pass in the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, India or a First Class Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Engineer.

and

(*ii*) Experience as a Practical Engineer in the design construction, repair, maintenance and working of steam engines and boilers for a period of not less than one year during which period he should have held responsible charge of a steam generation plant or boiler plant comprising of a battery of boilers, the total capacity of either plant being not less than 15,000 pounds of steam per hour.

III. **Twenty Health Officers** (SC & ST—3, BC—6, and OC—11).

Pay : Rs. 700—40—1,100 p.m. plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 100 p.m.

Age : Below 35 years. In the case of candidates belonging to SC and ST who do not possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification—below 40 years.

Qualifications :

(*i*) B.Sc. degree or the Diploma in Public Health of the University of Calcutta

or

(*ii*) A certificate of having undergone a special course of training in sanitary science in the Medical College, Madras for a period of not less than one year and of having passed the examination for Licentiate in Public Health held at the end of the course *or*

(*iii*) If fully qualified candidtes are not available upto the number required, applications from candidates possessing M.B.B.S. Degree or Diploma in the Medicine and Surgery, or the Diploma of L.M.P. granted by the Board of Examiners Medical College, Madras will be considered for selection subject to certain conditions announced in the Information for candidates.

IV. (i) **Three Junior Instructors (Mechanical)** in Government Polytechnics (SC & ST—1 and OC—2).

(*ii*) **Four Senior Instructors (Electronics)** in Government Polytechnics and **One Senior Instructor (Costume Designing** and **Dress Making)** in Women Polytechnics (BC—2 and OC—3).

(*iii*) **One Associate Lecturer in Costume and Dress Making** in Women Polytechnics (SC & ST—1).

NOTE:—For the vacancies in the Government Polytechnics for Women, Women alone are eligible to apply. For other vacancies both men and women are eligible to apply.

Pay :

Junior Instructor—Rs. 325—15—550 p.m.

Senior Instructor—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 p.m.

Associate Lecturer—Rs. 475—25—650—30—800 p.m.

Age :

(*i*) Junior Instructor (Mechanical)—below 27 years.

(*ii*) Senior Instructor (Electricas)—below 30 years.

(*iii*) Senior Instructor and Associate Lecturer in Costume Designing and Dress Making in Women Polytechnic—Below 36 years.

Qualifications :

(*i*) *Junior Instructor* (*Mechanical*) : A Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

(*ii*) *Senior Instructor* (*Electronics*) : A first class Bachelor's Degree in Electronics Engineering.

(*iii*) *Senior Instructor* (*Costume Designing and Dress Making*) : (1) A first or second class Bachelor's Degree in Textile Technology or a Master's Degree in Home Science with Clothing and Textiles ; *or*

(2) (*i*) A degree in Arts, Science or Commerce, with a certificate or Diploma in cutting and Tailoring (Higher Grade) awarded by the Commissioner for Government Technical Examinations, Madras or Tailor and Cutter Academy, London or Pataskar's Institute, Poona *or* Commerciel Tailoring College, Bombay *and*

(*ii*) Practical experience of not less than two years in a Tailoring establishment or teaching the subjects of Clothing, Tailoring or Embroidery *or*

(3) (*i*) A first or second class Bachelor's Degree in Home Science with the subject of Clothing and Textiles *and*

(*ii*) Experience for not less than two years in teaching and / or production in a position not below the rank of Instructor in a Women Polytechnic or equivalent grade in other Institution.

(*iv*) *Associate Lecturer in Costume Designing and Dress Making* : (*i*) A first or second class Bachelor's Degree in Textile Technology or a Master's degree in Home Science with the subjects of clothing and Textiles *or*

(2) (*i*) A degree in Arts, Science or Commerce with a higher grade certificate or diploma in cutting and tailoring awarded by the Commissioner for Government Technical Examinations, Madras or Tailor and Cutter Academy, London or Pataskar Institute, Poona *or* Commercial Tailoring College, Bombay *and*

(*ii*) Experience for not less than two years in design production or teaching in a reputed Institution.

Closing Date : 3—9—1976.

Age limit on 1-7-1976 :

Abbreviations : SC—Scheduled Caste ; ST—Scheduled Tribe; BC—Backward Class ; OC—Open Competition.

NOTE.—Candidates belonging to SC and ST and BC are also eligible for selection against the OC vacancies on the basis of merit.

For details and applications form address Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Anna Salai, Madras-600002 with sufficiently stamped (70 paise) and self-addressed envelope (23 cms in length) superscribing the name of the post.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or educational qualifications allowed to SC ST and BC and Demobilised Army Personnel etc. are given in the Commission's-Information for candidates and Instructions etc. to candidates.

35576/76

SECRETARY,
Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

Advt. No. 24

Applications are invited for the following posts :

Fiateen Assistants in the Treasuries and Accounts Department in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service :

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes—10

Backward Classes—18

Open Competition—27

Pay : Rs. 250—10—300—15—450 per mensem (Rs. 240/- per mensem while undergoing the prescribed training or instructions).

Age : on 1-7-1976.

Others

Should not have completed 26 years.

Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—No age limit.

Educational Qualification :

The degree of B.A., B.Sc., or B.Com. of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or the B.O.L. degree of the Annamalai University.

Preference will be given to a candidate who holds a degree in commerce.

Certain concessions in the matter of age and/or educational qualifications are allowed to Demobilised Army Personnel, Repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma etc.

Last date : 2nd September, 1976—5-00 p.m.

For details and form of applications address the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Annasalai, Madras-2 with self-addressed stamped (Rupee 1/-) envelope (23 cms length).

DIPR/34715/76. SECRETARY,
Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

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Govt of Tamilnadu.

Regd. No. M. 8676-A

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IN THE CAMPUS

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A PROGRAMME OF WIDE -ANGLED VISION
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